

# DAILY REPORT

**China**

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SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao COMMENTS ON SINO-U.S. TRADE

HK170651 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 6

[Commentary: "Protectionism Has Cast a Shadow on the Future of Sino-U.S. Trade -- a Third Comment on Sino-U.S. Trade"]

[Text] The fourth Sino-U.S. textile talks failed to reach an agreement because the U.S. side was lacking in sincerity. Then, the U.S. authorities flagrantly imposed unilateral restraints on the imports of Chinese textile goods without regard to the repeated objections from the Chinese side. Textile goods subject to restraints were arbitrarily increased from 14 to 32 kinds, and the amount of import quotas was reduced by 30 percent from the previous level. The level of restraints laid down by the U.S. authorities is 16 percent lower than China's current export level. This erroneous practice has seriously affected our textile exports. In view of this, our authorities concerned have taken measures accordingly. But it is regrettable that the U.S. side did not draw due lessons from the event and change their position; instead, U.S. Commerce Secretary Baldrige even asserted: "No retreat will be made before China's restraints" and "the U.S. position will not change." Senator Thurmond even advocated that the U.S. Government should stop all textile trade with China until Beijing agrees to accept reasonable restraints on its textile exports and lifts its embargo on the imports of U.S. cotton and soybeans. They attempted to force China to accept the unreasonable demands raised by the U.S. side at the negotiation table. This perverse attitude taken by the U.S. side completely violates the basic principle of "both sides needing to adopt all proper measures to create the best conditions for strengthening economic and trade relations between the two countries" which is stipulated in the agreement on Sino-U.S. trade relations. This also indicates that the banner of free trade which the United States has always flaunted is already destroyed, and protectionism which takes its place has grown day after day. This has cast a shadow on the future of Sino-U.S. trade.

Sino-U.S. trade was gradually restored and developed after Nixon's 1972 visit to China. Over the past 11 years we have mainly imported grain, cotton and chemical fiber from the United States; while textile goods have always been the major commodities that we export to the United States. Textiles account for 30 percent of the gross volume of our exports to the United States. However, in the 11 years, except in 1977 when we had a small favorable balance of payments in Sino-U.S. trade, we incurred adverse balances of payments in the other 10 years, amounting to a total of \$11 billion. Of this figure, the trade deficit in 1981 amounted to \$2.8 billion and the 1982 figure is expected to be \$2 billion. Since 1977, although our textile exports to the United States have increased by a fairly big margin, our share of the total U.S. textile import volume is only 6 percent. In other words, our exports are only one-third of the amount provided by the other three major textile suppliers. It is absolutely groundless to attribute the difficulties in the U.S. textile trade, which are caused by its economic crisis and a shrinkage of its market, to the increase in Chinese textile exports. In view of our huge adverse balance of trade and the small proportion of our textile imports in the United States, the U.S. side should proceed from the interests of both sides and follow the principles guiding trade relations between the two nations, giving a certain degree of preferential treatment to China's textile exports. This will make it more possible for China to increase imports of U.S. farm products and will promote bilateral trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. However, the United States has imposed unilateral restraints on our textile exports and has assumed a hegemonist policy and a discriminate trade policy toward China. This will only do harm to itself as well as to other people and will only bring about a result of lifting a rock to drop it on one's own feet.



The rampant tendency toward protectionism in the United States will not only further complicate the dispute over Sino-U.S. textile trade, but will also further intensify a trade war. This unpopular practice has caused strong dissatisfaction from the U.S. quarters concerned. China is a major market for U.S. farm products. After we announced the decision to stop importing three U.S. products, cereal and soybean prices in Chicago at once tumbled by a big margin. This will certainly affect the market for U.S. farm products, of which there is now a serious glut.

It is hoped that the American authorities will not go too far away. They must know that the discriminatory policy is unpopular. The idea that China will still turn to the United States for help is naive and is only a demonstration of its hegemonist position. They should calmly consider the future of Sino-U.S. trade and adopt a more sensible policy for the textile issue.

PRC PROFESSOR VIEWS TRADE 'IMBALANCE' WITH U.S.

HK170406 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 9

[Report by Han Yaogen [7281 5069 2704]: "Our Countermove Is Reciprocity -- A Special Interview With Professor Wang Raotian on Discriminatory U.S. Trade Policy"]

[Text] "In previous years we imported large amounts of cotton, grain, vegetable oil and chemical fiber from the United States and this has greatly benefited them. However, in return, the United States curbs our textile exports. The quotas they allow us are even lower than those they allow to Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan Province. How can this be justified?" Professor Wang Raotian expressed his indignation when this reporter called on him and asked his opinion about the issue that the United States unilaterally restricted the imports of our textile goods.

In the 1940's, Professor Wang earned a master's degree at the commercial research institute of the American's Washington University. Then, he continued his study of international trade at Columbia University. After acquiring a speciality, he returned to China and took a teaching position at Fudan University. After liberation, he was once a deputy chief of the Foreign Trade Administrative Bureau of the Central Trade Ministry. At present, he is over 60 years old, but he still has a good knowledge of Sino-U.S. trade. Once this subject is taken up, he always talks volubly.

"The United States has all along been taking a discriminatory policy on trade with our country. After liberation the United States placed an embargo on trade with our country. Now, it is just playing another trick." Then he related a story to this reporter:

At a discussion meeting on the world economy held in March 1981 in Hangzhou, a dispute arose in a group which was discussing international trade. The attacker was China's Professor Wang Raotian; and the defender was Professor (Miller), head of the Stanford Research Institute, from the United States. It seemed that both sides had held their respective viewpoints for a long time.

"Sino-U.S. trade is uneven; the balance is in your favor." When an Australian scholar made a suggestion that China should increase its exports, Professor Wang posed this question to (Miller).

"Our position on trade is not to seek bilateral evenness. We only seek multilateral evenness," (Miller) answered.

"Many years ago, when you required China to open its door, wasn't 'free trade' a slogan you advocated? Now it is our turn to say the same. You should give us a condition for free trade and open your door for our textile goods."

(Miller) found no way out but just said: "The Reagan administration is under pressure from all aspects. You'd better make a survey of the U.S. market."

This argument remained fresh in Professor Wang's memory. When he related it to this reporter, it sounded as if it was a dispute which had just occurred. "In fact, at that time I did not further disclose and analyze the discriminatory U.S. trade policy." Then, Professor Wang returned back to his comments on the present state of affairs: "You see, because the United States has an adverse balance of trade with Japan, the U.S. Congress advocates the 'principle of reciprocity' and presses Japan to open its market and to relax its restraint on American goods. However, when Sino-U.S. trade in 1981 brought a \$2.88 billion imbalance against us, it did not say anything about the 'principle of reciprocity.'"

"Under the present conditions in Sino-U.S. trade, how should we pursue the principle of reciprocity?" This reporter consulted Professor Wang. He held up two fingers and explained the plan he had considered for a long time: 1) Apart from setting up a system of licenses, we must establish a system of import quotas as soon as possible and use quotas to fight against quotas. Other people can use quotas, so why can't we use them? Adopting a quota system is reasonable and fair. 2) We should also establish a system of linking imports to exports. That means export terms should be attached to the import business. If someone wants to sell goods to China, why shouldn't he try to buy goods from China? It is also reasonable and fair to link import to export!

Professor Wang concluded his conversation with this reporter with the above words, which represents an unequivocal answer to the discriminatory U.S. trade policy by Chinese people of deep insight.

#### PRC, U.S. CORPORATIONS TO BUILD OIL DRILLING RIG

OW161451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese and a U.S. corporation have agreed to raise funds to build an advanced, semi-submersible drilling rig in China, capable of contracting for offshore drilling operations inside and outside the country's territorial waters.

The two companies are the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), based here in the Chinese capital, and the Baker Marine Corporation (BMC), with international headquarters in Ingleside, Texas, U.S.A. The American corporation has 27 affiliated and subsidiary companies throughout the United States and other parts of the world.

The agreement was disclosed today when the two corporations signed a contract establishing the joint venture -- called the China Nanhai-Baker Drilling Corporation, Ltd.

The "BMC-1600" semi-submersible drilling rig, which is able to work in offshore areas at a depth of 480 meters, is scheduled to be completed in 1985 by the Jiangnan shipyard in Shanghai.

In addition to building the rig, the contract says, the new joint venture will also rent and lease drilling rigs, undertake drilling operations within and without China's territorial waters and provide other services related to offshore drilling operations.

According to the contract, the registered capital of the corporation shall be fixed at 20 million U.S. dollars, of which 50 percent shall be contributed by each party.

"Any profits, losses and risks shall be shared by the two parties according to this percentage," the agreement states.

The new joint venture is so far the largest of its kind.

The headquarters of the corporation will be in Shenzhen (Shumchun) City, in South China's Guangdong Province, located near Hong Kong, and the term of the corporation is 14 years beginning the date of its establishment.

The board of directors of the corporation consists of six members, three from each party. The board shall have a chairman designated by the Chinese side.

Qin Wencai, general manager of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, and Larry A. Baker, Sr, chairman of the board of directors of the Baker Marine Corporation, signed the contract today on behalf of their respective corporations.

Qin Wencai said that the signing of the contract is the product of the co-ordination and hard work of all parties and it shows that China's co-operation with foreign companies in its offshore oil exploration is constantly expanding. "There are broad prospects in this field," he said.

Mr. Baker said his cooperation with China "would be successful." "We'll have problems, but nothing is insurmountable, because I'm comfortable with the people I'm dealing with." In the past two years, BMC joined China in building two jack-up drilling rigs at the Dalian shipyard.

Up to now, more than 80 joint ventures have been established in China, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, which takes care of the business.

#### Further on Oil Exploration

OW161455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- "China's offshore oil exploration operations will progressively develop beginning in the second half of this year," Qin Wencai, general manager of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation, announced here today.

The announcement was made this afternoon when Qin signed a contract between his corporation and a U.S. company, the Baker Marine Corporation, for a joint venture -- the China Nanhai-Baker Drilling Corporation, Ltd.

China's first round of bidding for offshore oil development has reached the stage for selection of successful bidders, he said. "We will select the most competitive companies after discussions with all participants in the bidding, and then start contract negotiations," he said.

A number of contracts are expected to be signed in the first half of this year, he added.

Qin Wencai said that the China National Offshore Oil Corporation will adhere to the principles of equality and mutual benefit, abide by established contracts and keep its promises. "We welcome foreign counterparts to cooperate in developing China's offshore oil undertakings," he declared.

"We sincerely hope that all participants will succeed," he said.

QIAN QICHEN ARRIVES IN TASHKENT FOR TALKS

LD161700 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Tashkent, March 16, TASS -- Special representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Qian Qichen today arrived here with a group of advisers and experts. He is staying in the USSR for the holding of Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

The Chinese representatives were met at the airport by Foreign Minister of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic Bakhodir Abdurazakov [and] other officials.

The guests will spend in Uzbekistan four days, will familiarize themselves with life in that Soviet Central Asian Republic.

LATEST MISSILE PROPOSAL CALLED SOVIET 'TRICK'

HK170902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 83 p 7

["Short commentary" By Xiao He [1420 4421]: "Throwing Dust Into People's Eyes"]

[Text] Regarding the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has recently expressed its willingness to reduce some of the SS-20 missiles in Soviet territory in Europe and transfer them to Siberia, using this in exchange for having the United States stop deployment of new medium-range missiles. The initiators of this exchange method are really worthy of the name of veteran athletes on the sports ground of disarmament. They are aware that in so doing they can earn a good reputation in "disarmament" without weakening the "deterrent" force of the Soviet nuclear missiles toward Western Europe. This is because, after moving back the missiles, the targets of attack are still within their range of fire. This is similar to the case of a long-jumper who starts to run at a point slightly farther back, without affecting the result.

However, as onlookers in the game of the arms race between the two superpowers, people of various countries in the world can also be considered veteran spectators. No matter whether the two sides are harping on the old tune or resorting to new tricks, it will not be difficult for people with good eyesight to see through their trick of trying to gain fame by deceiving the public and to cover up the real fact of arms expansion. If the Soviet Union really wants to reduce its armed forces, it should thoroughly destroy its missiles on either end and need not play the trick of throwing dust into people's eyes by relocating the missiles.

SOVIET SPACE VEHICLE LANDS IN INDIAN OCEAN

OW161401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet space vehicle splashed down today 300 miles south of the Cocos Islands in the northeast Indian Ocean and was recovered by Soviet ships waiting in the area, according to reports reaching here.

Australian defense officials believed the vehicle was a military satellite. They said a Navy's oceanographic ship and an Air Force surveillance aircraft watched the recovery of the spacecraft Wednesday.

Seven Soviet ships have been waiting in the splashdown area for the past two weeks and have been under surveillance by Australian Navy and Air Force. The Soviet group consisted of two guided missile destroyers, three space vehicle recovery ships, a support ship and a missile range instrumentation vessel.



QIAO SHI MEETS JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW161309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and feted here this evening Yuji Soga, deputy general secretary of the Japanese Socialist Party, and Noboru Yagi, director of the party's International Bureau.

Among those present was Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department.

The Japanese guests flew into Beijing this afternoon at the invitation of the C.P.C. Central Committee. It was learned that they will discuss the establishment of party-to-party relations with leading members of the host department.

PRC JURIST GOES TO TOKYO FOR TRIBUNAL ON ISRAEL

OW161101 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Rui Mu, vice-president of the China International Law Society, left here this morning for Tokyo to serve on the jury of an international people's tribunal on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Organized by individuals in Japan and around the world, the international people's tribunal is scheduled to be held between March 18 and 21, inviting international figures to serve as jury members Palestinian, Arab and Israeli witnesses, well-known jurists and specialists as advisers.

The tribunal will follow the spirit of the U.N. Charter and other relevant international laws.

Before his departure, Rui Mu, 75, also a council member of the Association for International Understanding of China and professor of law at Beijing University, told XINHUA that "the tribunal aims at clarifying the essence of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, based upon concrete facts and verified witnesses, making a judgment and then announcing to the world."

"The question of the Palestinian people's national self-determination will also be touched on," he added.

The court will conduct two sessions: the first in Tokyo and the second in Oslo, Norway.

He was seen off at the airport by Zhao Anbo, council member of the Association for International Understanding of China, and Ahmed Mussa, second secretary of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing.

NEW ZEALAND'S COOPER IN JAPAN COMMENTS ON PRC

OW161822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 16 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren E. Cooper ended his visit to Japan and left here for home today with the hope of further expanding economic exchanges between the two countries.

During his stay here, Cooper, who also holds the overseas trade portfolio, had talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka and Ministers of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Iwazo Kaneko on international and bilateral issues.

Speaking at a press conference here today, Cooper said that his country maintained good relations with Japan. Trade between the two countries exceeded 2 billion New Zealand dollars with 327 million dollars surplus in favor of Japan. He asked Japan to import more agricultural and dairy products from his country so as to balance the trade.

Referring to his talks with Nakasone on world economic conditions, Cooper said that in view of the difficulties faced by some developing countries to balance their trade and repay their debts, the New Zealand prime minister proposed an international conference to discuss this situation and take measures to prevent a true crisis from taking place. Nakasone and Abe expressed interest in such a proposal, he said.

Cooper, who had paid a visit to China before he arrived here on March 10, talked about his impressions of China. He said that the economy of China at present is in good shape. Despite the fact that the world economies are in the grip of a recession, China's economy has registered a relatively smoother and healthier development.

#### U.S., S. KOREAN PLANES INTRUDE DPRK AIRSPACE

OW170950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 17 Mar 83

["U.S. South Korean Fighter Planes Violate DPRK Airspace" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Two U.S. and South Korean fighter planes twice entered the airspace of the military boundary east of Kosong on the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today, according to a KCNA report.

After intruding into the DPRK airspace from around 12:44 to 13:00 and from around 18:27 to 18:30, the planes fled southward in all haste when they were confronted with DPRK fighter planes guarding the airspace of the northern part of the republic.

The military provocations were perpetrated during the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit of 83".

#### BEIJING RADIO NOTES 14 MARCH PYONGYANG RALLY

SK170005 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] According to a report of the Korean Central Broadcasting Station, Pyongyang citizens on 14 March held a rally and condemned the joint military exercise that is now being staged by the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army.

Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the KWP Central Committee, spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Yun Ki-pok said that because of the joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea and their military buildup, Korea faces the danger of aggression from the South. Saying that though the United States is trying to threaten the Korean people by force of arms, this is a delusion. He stressed that the United States should withdraw from South Korea, taking along its military forces and equipment.



PRC NUCLEAR POWERPLANT DISCUSSED IN HONG KONG

OW161509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Hong Kong, March 16 (AFP) -- Preliminary talks here on construction of China's first foreign-built nuclear power plant are making headway, well-informed sources said here today. The talks brought together representatives from Hong Kong, Britain, the local China Light and Power Company as well as a Chinese delegation led by First Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power Li Peng.

Informed sources said the negotiations essentially focused on financing for the 4.9 billion U.S. dollar nuclear plant, British participation in the project and on electricity supply to China Light. The latter has already indicated it would consider buying 40 percent of the electricity produced.

Last December, Chinese authorities gave the green light for the plant, which is to be built in the Daya Bay, in the southern Chinese Province of Guangdong, 70 kms (42 miles) northeast of here and to be partly financed with foreign funds. Beijing has already made it clear at the highest level that it will not build a nuclear plant based on foreign technology without "attractive conditions."

France and Britain have offered their assistance to build the plant, which is to have two units of 900 megawatts each and which, according to experts, can begin operation in 1990 if work on site formation begins within the next 12 months.

Reports here said Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Mrs Chen Muhua would go to London and Paris late this month to discuss, among other things, construction of the Daya Bay plant. Several French delegations of atomic energy experts visited China, particularly Guangzhou last year and discussed the plant, giving rise to speculation about possible Franco-British cooperation for the project.

Parallel to purchase of nuclear power plants with foreign technology, China announced it planned to build a series of entirely Chinese-built atomic plants with a more limited capacity, in the order of 300 megawatts.

CGDK REJECTION OF SRV TALKS PROPOSAL NOTED

OW170224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The latest Vietnamese proposal for "regional talks" serves the purpose of perpetuating Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, said the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in a statement issued Tuesday. The statement, broadcast by "radio Democratic Kampuchea" today, said the Vietnamese proposal for "regional talks" put forward by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New Delhi recently "is aimed at opposing the United Nations resolutions on the Kampuchea problem." The statement said the proposal is but a new copy of the old trash hawked by Vietnam about the holding of an "international meeting" in the region. If Hanoi has the willingness to solve the Kampuchean problem, the statement pointed out, it should respect the U.N. resolutions of the four consecutive years calling for the withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can decide on their own destiny free from any outside interference. The statement reiterated that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea which is a formal member country of the United Nations. Therefore, the Coalition Government insists that the Kampuchean problem be solved in accordance with the U.N. resolutions.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA, NEPAL

OW170202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- A 10-member delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, left here for friendly visits to Sri Lanka and Nepal this morning at the invitation of the National State Assembly of Sri Lanka and Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly) of Nepal.

They were seen off at the airport by Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Fu Hao, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Also present were Sri Lankan Ambassador to China C. Mahendran, and Nepalese Ambassador to China Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.

Members of the delegation are Yong Wentao, N.P.C. deputy and adviser to the Ministry of Forestry, and Li Zhonghua, N.P.C. deputy. Secretary-general of the delegation is Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

FURTHER REPORTS OF AFGHAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

OW142022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Afghan guerrillas in their intensified operations in the northern province of Qunduz killed 57 Karmal and Soviet soldiers in the last week of February, AAP reported today.

In a big battle at the bank of Amu River adjacent to the Soviet border, four guerrilla groups attacked invading Soviet-Karmal troops, killing 13 Soviets and 41 Karmal soldiers. The killed included three Soviet officers, an Afghan commander and a subdivision general secretary. Two tanks were destroyed by mines while retreating towards Qunduz.

On February 27 the guerrillas attacked a Soviet-Karmal convoy south of Qunduz. One tank and two military trucks were destroyed.

Guerrilla activities are also active in the city of Qunduz. During an assault on a military post in the center of the city, five Soviet soldiers were killed.

BEIJING MEETING MARKS HUNGARIAN POET ANNIVERSARY

LD161210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A commemorative meeting was held here this afternoon marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of Petofi Sandor, a Hungarian patriotic poet.

Zhou Erfu, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, chaired the meeting which was sponsored by the association and the Chinese Writers' Association.

Zhu Ziqi, poet and permanent secretary of the Chinese Writers' Association, gave an account of Petofi's life and works. He said: "Petofi's poetry is characterized by profound national spirit and strong spirit of the times."

Zhu recited his own poem at the meeting expressing his respect for the Hungarian poet.

Among the 300 people attending today's meeting were Ai Qing, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, and Robert Ribanszki, Hungarian ambassador to China.

Following the meeting, a Hungarian historical feature film was shown.

SPRY GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FETED IN SHANGHAI

OW161341 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government hosted a banquet on the evening of 14 March to welcome a Yugoslav Government delegation led by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice President Sukovic proposed toasts at the banquet, respectively expressing wishes for the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia and the two friendship cities of Shanghai and Zagreb.

Present were Chen Jie, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, who is accompanying the distinguished Yugoslav guests on their tour of Shanghai; and Shanghai Vice Mayor Xin Yuanxi.

The Yugoslav Government delegation arrived in Shanghai on 14 March for a friendship visit to this city after attending the third meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation held in Beijing.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN MINISTER HOSTS BANQUET

OW161652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Marcelino Nguema Onguene, Equatorial Guinean minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperative affairs, gave a return banquet at the embassy here this evening to thank China for the warm reception accorded him.

Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister; He Ying, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

Ministers Marcelino and Wu proposed toasts to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Ela Nseng Abegue Salvador, Equatorial Guinean ambassador to China, was present.

NIGERIA'S EKWUEME LEAVES BEIJING FOR SHANGHAI

LD161744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1420 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Nigerian Vice President Alex I. Ekwueme, Mrs. Ekwueme and their party left here for Shanghai this morning in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.

Prior to their departure, Vice-Premier Wan Li went to the state guest house to bid them farewell.

Wan congratulated the distinguished Nigerian guests on their visit. "The talks held between Vice-President Ekwueme and Chinese leaders were satisfactory. Your visit has enhanced the friendship and cooperation between the two countries," he said.

Ekwueme said: "Through the talks we have found that we can cooperate in many fields. Our two sides should make efforts to explore ways of cooperation."

This evening, the Nigerian guests were honored at a banquet hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Mayor Wang Daohan and Vice-President Ekwueme proposed toasts to the continuing development of friendship and cooperation between China and Nigeria.

This afternoon the guests visited the Shanghai Yimin No 5 bakery and confectionary and Shanghai No 1 blouse and shirt factory, where they were welcomed by the workers.

WOMEN'S GROUP LEAVES FOR NIGERIA, CAPE VERDE

LD161214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese women's delegation led by Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, left here today for Nigeria and Cape Verde at the invitation of the women's organizations of the two countries.

THREE FORMER RED GUARDS SENTENCED TO PRISON

OW170833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Three of the five most notorious Beijing "Red Guard" leaders have been found guilty and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 15 to 17 years, according to today's BEIJING DAILY. The decision was announced yesterday at the Beijing Intermediate People's Court.

The convicted are Nie Yuanzi, Kuai Dafu and Han Aijing. The three were among the group known in the West as the "five little generals," during the early period of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), which is now considered a national disaster.

The judgment handed down by the intermediate court stated that during the early period of the "Cultural Revolution," the three followed the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques and -- with the overthrow of China's people's democratic dictatorship as their purpose -- took part in activities of framing and persecuting party and state leaders.

According to China's criminal law, in cases where an offender has been held in prior custody, the duration of such custody shall be deducted from the term of imprisonment at the rate of one day for each day spent in prior custody. It was learned that the trio has been held in custody for about 10 years. It was also learned that the three are considering whether to appeal the verdicts and sentences.

Nie Yuanzi, 62, was a former party secretary of the Philosophy Department of Beijing University. She came on the scene of the 10-year upheaval after she put up the first big-character poster on the university campus in 1966. She was found guilty of conducting propaganda and agitation for counterrevolutionary purposes, and framing and persecuting other people. She was sentenced to 17-year term plus four years' deprivation of political rights.

Kuai Dafu, 37, a former student at Qinghua University, was notorious for organizing massive clashes in which many workers and students were injured and killed. Found guilty of conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes, committing homicide and framing and persecuting other people, he was sentenced to a 17-year term and four years' deprivation of political rights.

Han Aijing, 37, a former student in the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, -- as found guilty of inflicting injury to others, conducting propaganda and agitation for counter-revolutionary purposes and framing and persecuting other people. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison, plus three years' deprivation of political rights.

The three were each given a full opportunity to present defense in court. Kuai was defended by a lawyer he selected, as well as by his brother. The other two entrusted their cases to the Beijing Lawyers' Advisory Office. Court officials said Kuai and Nie admitted most of the offenses listed in the indictment, but pleaded not guilty of committing counter-revolutionary crimes. Han disclaimed responsibility for harming other people.

More than 3,000 Beijing citizens and university teachers and students in the capital observed the trial.

The remaining two "Red Guard" leaders are Tan Houlan, a former student of the Beijing Teachers' University, and Wang Dabing, a former student of the Beijing Geological Institute. The Beijing People's Procuratorate has decided to exempt Tan from public charges. The decision of exemption found that Tan's offenses were comparatively minor and she had showed better attitude toward her crimes. Wang is now in Hubei Province and will be tried by the local court there.



ZHANG AIPING WRITES ON DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

HK161144 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 83 pp 21-24

[Article by Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493]: "Several Questions Concerning Modernization of National Defense"]

[Text] Since the founding of the PRC, the CPC Central Committee time and again has called for building up a modern and regular revolutionary army. Recently Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must improve our military equipment and speed up modernization of our defense on the basis of continuous development of our national economy." This has further clearly pointed out the orientation for building up our Army. We should strive hard to realize this magnificent goal.

## I

Marxism holds the view that the aim in a war is to preserve ourselves and wipe out the enemy. The principle of war is to achieve the greatest victory at the smallest expense. To achieve this, we should depend not only on political factors but also on the correct strategy and tactics of the war's commanders, the sophisticated nature of our military equipment, the quality of our personnel who use the equipment, etcetera. We do not believe that weapons alone decide the outcome of war, but weapons are an important factor and play an important role in a war. Therefore all parties in a war strive to use the most sophisticated weapons to arm their own armies. As Lenin said, "If an Army does not want to master all weapons and all means and methods of fighting that its enemy has already acquired or will acquire, everybody will think this army is acting in a foolish manner." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 249)

Our party has always attached great importance to the role of weapons in wars. When we were weak and had only big knives, spears and hand grenades as weapons, our slogan was "Fight the kind of war that is suited to our weapons." Under those days' conditions we could only carry out guerrilla wars. However, we did not wait passively. On the contrary, while we gave full play to our existing military equipment, we tried every possible way to seize advanced military equipment from the enemy and improve and develop our own military equipment under very difficult conditions. After we had a certain number of heavy weapons such as artillery and tanks, we began to engage in positional warfare and to seize small cities. Then we seized medium-sized and finally big cities until we liberated the whole country. Comrade Mao Zedong said well, "Once an army gets military equipment of a new type, it will become even stronger." It is precisely in the continuous process of acquiring increasingly advanced military equipment that our Army has developed and strengthened. In wars we must strive to acquire the most sophisticated military equipment as well as display our courage and heroism of not fearing death. Only by so doing can we achieve the aim of preserving ourselves and wiping out the enemy. Otherwise we will certainly be in great trouble.

Modern science and technology change with each passing day, and the substitution cycle of modern military equipment has increasingly shortened. At present the armaments race between the superpowers is, in essence, a competition of science and technology. It is foretold that war in the future will be a confrontation between countries in terms not only of their resources in manpower, materials and funds but also of their science and technology. Under such grim conditions it appears to be even more important and imperative for us to fulfill the task of defense modernization through self-reliance, and we should never neglect or relax our effort in the least to fulfill this task.

In his report to the 12th party congress Comrade Hu Yaobang points out: "Our socialist construction is being carried out in a situation whereby there is turbulence in the world and a serious threat to our country's security."



Therefore we should never be less vigilant, and we must strengthen our national defense on the basis of vigorous development of our economic construction." In the present world there are still imperialists and hegemonists. For many years, in a scramble for world hegemony, the superpowers have established the war industry on a huge scale and have contended fiercely with one another throughout the world. Small wars have occurred one after another without end, and the danger of world war still exists. To counter the superpowers' hegemonism, defend our country's peaceful construction and safeguard world peace, in addition to carrying out necessary political and diplomatic struggle we must build up a powerful national defense behind us. The stronger our national defense, the bigger the guarantee for our peaceful construction and the possibility of suspending and preventing war. We should be prepared for danger in times of peace, make good use of the present relatively peaceful international surroundings and make every minute and second count in developing new-type military equipment and strengthening our national defense. This is the demand of our socialist construction and the demand resulting from our desire to safeguard world peace. It not only conforms with the basic interests of people in our country but also wins the vigorous support of the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world.

## II

In order to achieve modernization of our national defense, our first task is to develop and produce sophisticated military equipment. This work demands the comprehensive application of all modern science and technology and involves very complicated systems engineering. Moreover, in the process of developing and producing the equipment, we should also have a series of means to experiment, production equipment and many kinds of new materials and technology. Solution to these problems involves the vast involvement of science and technology -- including almost all its fields such as basic theory, technological science and, to a very great extent, applied technology and engineering technology. We can say that any progress made in this work closely depends on modern science and technology and that without these we can never make any progress or achieve anything in this work. It is precisely because of this that in 1956, when the CPC Central Committee formulated the 12-year plan for scientific and technical development, Comrades Zhou Enlai and Nie Rongzhen time and again pointed out that in modernizing our national defense we should adhere to the principle of giving priority to science and technology. For more than 20 years since then we have always adhered to this correct principle and achieved abundant results.

Our country is a big country and it is not realistic or possible for us to buy national defense modernization from abroad. We must soberly see that what can be bought from foreign countries will at most be things which are advanced to the second grade. This cannot help us attain the goal of national defense modernization, nor will it help us shake off the passive state of being controlled by others. Depending on modeling one's weaponry on others is not a way of realizing national defense modernization either. At the outset it is necessary to obtain some technology that can be imported and model some weaponry on that of others. However, if we are content with copying, we will only be crawling behind others and still be unable to attain our anticipated goal. The fundamental way is to rely on ourselves. We Chinese people have the aspiration, abilities and enthusiasm to modernize our national defense through developing modern military equipment by relying on our own scientific and technological strength. At the same time, since our country has a vast territory, a long border and complicated geographic and weather conditions, only by developing -- through self-reliance and in a realistic light -- sophisticated military equipment that can be adapted to various conditions can we satisfy our Army's needs in its wars against aggression.

From the process of our country's development of strategic nuclear weapons, we can see that only by adhering to the principle of practicing self-reliance and giving priority to science and technology can we establish our own modern national defense. It was in 1958 that we began to develop our country's strategic nuclear weapons. From the very beginning, Comrade Nie Rongzhen insisted that the broad ranks of scientific and technical personnel should know not only "how" but also "why." Therefore we organized the scientific and technological forces of our national defense scientific and technological units, the Academy of Science, industrial departments and higher education institutions and forces of all our provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to divide up their tasks and cooperate with one another according to their existing conditions and advantages, giving play to their strong points. In this way we have thoroughly researched and experimented on general design and structure as well as on all components, parts and raw materials of the weapons. We worked hard and learned from the experiences of other people. Finally, through years of hard struggle, we succeeded in 1964 in testing the first atomic bomb and the first medium and short-range guided missile, which were designed and made by our country on our own. Then we made progress step by step, systematically, and after solving a series of key technical problems we launched our first medium-range land-to-land missile in 1966; exploded an H-bomb in 1967; launched a medium and long-range land-to-land missile in 1969, our first satellite in 1970, long-range land-to-land carrier rockets in the South Pacific area in 1980 and three satellites with one carrier rocket in 1981; and test-launched a carrier rocket from underwater using a submarine in 1982. All these tests -- from the use of liquid fuel to the use of solid fuel, from launching from land bases to mobile launching underwater, the mastery of the technology of recovery satellites and so on -- have been realized through our independent research, and all of them are new breakthroughs in China's national defense science and technology. We should also point out that during that period, 10 years of civil disorder occurred. If this had not happened we would have scored greater and more achievements in developing regular weapons as well as strategic ones.

### III

Our country's national defense construction has been carried out in a planned and systematic manner under the unified leadership of the state and on the basis of our country's economic construction. This is a basic experience that we have gained in modernizing our national defense. It is also an objective law that we must observe.

The building of national defense must be thrust into the orbit of the country's planned economy, it must be carried out according to our ability and progress steadily, maintaining a rational proportion. If the proportion of spending on national defense is too small and we miss our opportunity, we will be put in a passive role if an unexpected event occurs and our losses will be inestimable. If we go beyond the limits permitted by our country's economy and are overanxious for quick success, the result will be "more haste, less speed." In his "On the Ten Relationships," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Only when we quicken the development of our economic construction can we achieve greater progress in the construction of our national defense." This is a law we should never violate.

Every year the state allocates a certain percentage of its revenue to the construction of our national defense, but the amount of these allocated funds is not fixed. It varies according to needs stemming from the international situation and to limits allowed by our state's strength and is fixed and readjusted so as to glean the truth from facts. In the 1950's, when our country was under blockade, encirclement and imperialist threat, the state emphasized the modernization of our national defense and allocated a larger amount of funds to it.

Nevertheless the funds were still limited and fell far short of demands posed by various aspects of our national defense modernization. If we had used those funds equally in all areas and tried to develop everything, we would have achieved nothing or would have succeeded in minor projects and failed in major projects. Therefore, we had to concentrate the limited amounts of funds on projects that were most important, most urgently needed and could have an impact on the whole situation, and we had to develop our national defense modernization in a planned and systematic manner. In 1956 the CPC Central Committee decided that developing guided missiles and atomic energy were the two key projects in our national defense modernization and, moreover, that developing strategic missiles was the key to the development of guided missiles and the construction of the nuclear fuel production base and the development of atomic bombs as the key to the development of atomic energy. Facts have proved that this was a completely correct decision, for it was based on conditions in our country and intended to achieve a relative advantage despite our country's weak economy and scientific and technological strength. Our work in developing guided missiles and atomic bombs started relatively late but the speed of development was relatively quick. One important reason for this was that we centralized our organization, vigorously carried out coordination and cooperation, gave priority to key tasks and concentrated our resources of labor, materials and funds.

Undoubtedly, modernization of our national defense must be based on our national economic construction. At the same time we should not fail to see that development of our national defense modernization will certainly vigorously promote the development of all other sectors of the national economy. Successes in developing strategic weapons and satellites were accompanied by development and breakthroughs related to new materials, technology, techniques and equipment. New achievements in the scientific and technological field of national defense are naturally used, first of all, in war industry, but once they are transplanted in civil industry, many new products will emerge one after another. This will spur the emergence of new sections of industry and of learning. We have quite a few examples for this in both Chinese and foreign history. In the future we should implement the principle of "combining both the Army and the people and both war and civil industries, giving priority to military supplies and raising funds for war industry through the development of civil products. We should reform the structure of our products, play up the war industry's strong points in equipment and technology, contribute to technical renovation in civil industry and tap our war industry's production potential so as to produce more civil industrial products to serve urban and rural people. Thus we will make war industry an important force in promoting the development of economic construction and science and technology.

After the 10 years of civil disorder, a large number of suspended undertakings demanded resumption and a large number of new undertakings demanded to be started. The state has decided to use most of its financial and material resources in economic construction, giving priority to the basic facilities of energy and communications and in developing science and education. This is an entirely correct policy decision. We should proceed from interests of the whole situation, carry out careful calculation and strict budgeting within the scope allowed by the limited amount of funds allocated by the state, practice thrift and organize development of the most important and most urgently needed military equipment.



At the same time we should pay attention to technical renovation and renewal of equipment in our national defense industry, tap production potential, strictly control the number of construction projects of new enterprises and expansion of old ones and shift the emphasis of expansion of the new onto improvement of the old so as to obtain quicker and better results with less investment. From now on, with development of the country's economic construction and flourishing of science and education, more favorable conditions will be created in turn for national defense modernization. This means not only that funds for building national defense will be increased, but that more fine scientific and technological personnel and newer scientific and technological results will also be shifted to military industry to promote the development of national defense modernization.

## IV

In modernizing our national defense and developing sophisticated military equipment, we must rely on scientific and cultural knowledge and on intellectuals who have mastered the most advanced science and technology of our times and who devote themselves to the cause of their motherland. This is also an objective law that we must observe and a key to the success or failure of our cause.

Since the PRC's founding, people have coincided in their views on the problem of relying on workers and peasants. However, they have differed in their views on how we should treat intellectuals. Because of the interference of "leftist" erroneous ideology and the fetters and influence of parochial concepts of small producers, there was, for a long time, a prejudice inside our party which looked down on and discriminated against intellectuals. According to this prejudice, intellectuals are "targets of transformation" and are "consumers" who lack the strength to "carry things on their shoulders or in their hands," are "lazy with their limbs" and "have the least amount of knowledge." Because of this prejudice we often suppressed, discriminated against and even persecuted intellectuals and failed to give full play to their role in socialist modernization. This erroneous view of and attitude toward intellectuals has caused serious loss to the state.

Since 1956 Comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi and Nie Rongzhen have time and again pointed out that both workers and peasants and intellectuals are the force we rely on in our country's socialist construction. Neither science and technology nor intellectuals who devote themselves to the cause of the motherland can be dispensed with in achieving the four modernizations. In our work to modernize our national defense, we profoundly concur that the above-mentioned views are correct. Every achievement in developing or producing our military equipment has crystallized the division of labor, cooperation and common labor of workers and scientific and technical staff under the centralized organization of leading groups at various levels.

In order to give full play to the role of intellectuals, in addition to teaching our cadres correctly to regard the position and role of intellectuals in the cause of socialist modernization, promptly evaluating and promoting the academic and technical qualifications of scientific and technological workers who aspire to devote themselves to the cause of the motherland and are really competent, showing concern for their livelihood and health and creating better working and living conditions for them, we should select and promote fine scientific and technical workers to technical leading posts and to leading posts at all levels and ensure that they have the power of and responsibility for their offices and that they are given the opportunity to display their technical and professional knowledge and skill and their talents to the full.

Responsible technical persons at all levels should be able to make prompt decisions, select the best schemes and organize their implementation in the manner of military commanders. Responsible technical persons at a lower level have the right to different opinions but must obey decisions of technical commanders at a higher level. In this way, technical responsibility systems will gradually take shape for general designers, subsystem chief designers and designers in charge of certain single projects. Responsible technical persons at all levels must be formally appointed, and on this basis we will set up a technical command system with no gaps between upper and lower levels. To enable technical commanders to concentrate their energy on their scientific and technological work, we also establish an administration and management responsibility system and an administrative and organizational command system to be in charge of planning and directing so as to guarantee -- in terms of labor, materials and funds -- the fulfillment tasks of the technical command system.

Concerning scientific and technical work, scientific and technical committees have been set up at all levels to organize experts in all fields to discuss studying the orientation, principles and policies of scientific and technical development and to carry out feasibility studies of design schemes. In this way, both the technical and administrative command systems coordinate closely under the unified leadership of the party committee. This will facilitate giving relatively full play to our scientific and technical workers' initiative and enable them to make greater contributions. These experiences are very valuable.

Through 30 years of arduous pioneering work we have already laid a certain foundation for our national defense construction and have trained a scientific and technical force of a relatively high degree of competence. As long as we continue to adhere to the principle of relying on ourselves and giving priority to science and technology, focus on key projects, vigorously cooperate with one another, attach importance to intellectuals, give full play to their roles and strive hard, we will certainly succeed in establishing a strong modern national defense with the distinguishing features of China.

#### PLA SCHOOLS TO OFFER COLLEGE-LEVEL COURSES

OW161547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 15 March 83

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- This reporter has learned from departments concerned that beginning this coming fall, 20 PLA schools will offer 4-year college-level courses to train junior-grade command cadres. Outstanding senior middle school graduates will be selected to attend these classes to become junior-grade commanders of pilots with a college-level education.

In the past, PLA classes for training junior-grade command cadres were short in duration and generally were below college level. Experiments with 4-year college-level training for junior-grade command cadres began at selected PLA schools last fall. This is an important measure to raise the educational level of our military command personnel and accelerate the modernization of our national defense.

#### XU XIANGQIAN INSCRIBES NAME OF BEIJING STREET

OW170813 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 14 Mar 83

[By reporter Tu Guozhi and correspondent Niu Weiqi]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, wrote an inscription for the capital's Liuyin Street on the morning of 14 March. The inscription reads: "Liuyin Armed-People Civilized Street."

Located on the southern periphery of the Houhai Lake in Beijing's Xicheng District, Liuyin Street has been made a civilized street by armymen and people of the capital. The people and commanders and fighters of the 1st Company of a regiment under the Beijing Garrison Command stationed in Liuyin Street have profoundly changed this street's environmental sanitation, social order and neighborhood relationships by conducting extensive "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities. The Xicheng District CPC Committee recently decided to designate it "Liuyin Army-People Civilized Street."

#### HONGQI EDITORIAL CITES ARMY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

HK170727 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 83 pp 6-8

[Editorial: "Carry Forward the Glorious Traditions and Develop New-Style Army-Government and Army-People Relations"]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the launching of the Yanan 1943 movement to support the Army and give preferential treatment to its dependents and support the government and cherish the people, known as the "two supports movement." A major task for the Army and people of the whole country is to inherit and carry forward this glorious tradition, implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and further build and develop new-style Army-government and Army-people relations embodying socialist spiritual civilization.

A new type of Army-people relationship appeared and formed throughout the vast land of China after our party founded the Army, and a new type of Army-government relationship was produced after the establishment of our Red regime. This is a relationship of identity of Army and government and of Army and people, and their close unity and common endeavor. This new-style relationship with the people is determined by the nature of our People's Army and by its program of wholeheartedly serving the people. It is one of the fundamental characteristics distinguishing our Army from all old-style armies. It played an extremely important role in winning victory in the revolutionary war. It can be said that the Chinese revolution's history of victory is a history of the united endeavor of the Army and people. Since the state's founding this new-style Army-government and Army-people relationship not only has been a major guarantee for carrying out socialist revolution and construction but also has become an example for the whole field of social relations in the country and has forwarded the establishment and development of new-style social relations in the whole country. In the past several decades this long-standing and well-established new-style Army-government and Army-people relationship has taken deep root in the hearts of the people, so that everyone is filled with deep emotion when talking about this fish-and-water and flesh-and-blood relationship. Today the focus of work throughout the country has shifted to building socialist modernization. We must meet the requirements of the new period, rely on the long revolutionary traditions and the foundation already laid in this respect, further develop new-style Army-government and Army-people relations and project them to a new stage.

Comrade Lin Boqu wrote in his article for the "two supports movement" in 1943 that, after the sound of rifles and guns was stilled in Yanan, many people had gradually forgotten the overall impact of the war of resistance and developed an erroneous concept of looking down on the Army. Is it true today, when we have enjoyed a tranquil, peaceful environment for a long time and when the work focus has been shifted, that certain people feel that the Army and Army-government and Army-people solidarity are not particularly important? This merits high attention. Therefore, correctly understanding the status and role of the Army in the new period has become an issue to be solved in developing new-style Army-government and Army-people relations.



We must realize that the world today is still very far from peaceful and China's security is still gravely threatened. Only by having a powerful Army and consolidating national defense can we ensure successful progress of the building of socialist modernization. To be prepared for danger in time of peace must become an important strategic ideology for us. Doing a good job in building national defense can simultaneously promote and help do a good job in economic construction. Advanced national defense science and technology can also serve and be applied to economic construction. We should also be aware that our Army is not only a steel Great Wall defending the motherland but also an important force in socialist construction. In the past 4 years, PLA units have worked 98 million days in support of local industrial and agricultural production, while 2.64 million personnel have taken part in rescue and relief work; in building spiritual civilization, the Army has actively helped the local masses launch the "five stresses and four beauties" drive, and has done a lot of work to change the social mood and establish new morality and atmosphere. The PLA has gained merit in defending the country and in supporting local construction, and it is now striving to gain still greater merit.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Central Military Commission, the PLA has achieved new and major progress in its revolutionization, modernization and regularization, and has continually raised its military and political quality. Ardently loving the Army is identical with ardently loving the motherland, the party and the people; upholding the Army's prestige and supporting its work are also identical with upholding the interests of the party, the state and the people. Supporting the Army is an important content and concrete expression of patriotic thought. Every citizen must regard supporting the Army as his glorious responsibility and duty, and make supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents a universal social practice.

As far as the Army is concerned, now that it is engaged in modernization and regularization, are the masses' support and Army-government and Army-people solidarity no longer so important? Again, no. The degree of modernization of the Army's weapons and equipment is continually rising, and there have been great changes in the situation facing the Army and in its own building. However the nature of the People's Army has not changed, and the fundamental laws of people's war have not changed; future wars against aggression will still be people's wars. Under modern conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong's great thought on people's war remains our magic weapon for vanquishing the enemy. In the past, today and in the future, our Army can only win victory by closely uniting with and relying on the people. We must also fully understand this point: The Army's modernization is determined by the development of the national economy and the modernization of science and technology. Engels said: "Nothing is more dependent on the economic premise than the Army and Navy. Arms, organization, establishment, tactics and strategy first depend on the current level of production and communications situation." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, P 206) in modernizing the Army we cannot get away for one instant from the people; we must rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals to provide the material conditions. The Army's building of spiritual civilization similarly cannot get away from the people; it must absorb nourishment from the masses. We should say that, in an environment of peace, there is a danger that the Army will become divorced from the masses. Only by closely uniting with and learning from the masses -- not getting divorced from them -- can the Army maintain its identity as the People's Army.

Every commander and fighter must firmly establish the idea of supporting the government and cherishing the people, spontaneously do a good job in this respect and take practical action to promote Army-government and Army-people solidarity.

Army-government and Army-people relations express party-masses relations to a certain degree. The masses often look at our party through our Army. During the years of revolutionary war, it was from the Army's performance and its relations with people that the people recognized the party, saw the prospects for China, and thus resolved to follow the party. Today, under new historical conditions, the Army's image is still linked to that of the party and state. The masses will still recognize the party and strengthen their faith in it from the Army's image. The masses have very high demands for and hopes in the Army. Promoting atmosphere in the Army is very important for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and in the social atmosphere. Well-handled Army-government and Army-people relations are bound effectively to stimulate the building and development of new-style social relations in the whole country and the whole of society.

The 12th party congress pointed out the orientation and put forward the demands for building and developing new-style Army-government and Army-people relations embodying socialist spiritual civilization. We must view upholding the four basic principles and implementing the party's line, principles and policies as the ideological basis, accomplishing the tasks set by the 12th party congress as the goal, communist ideology as the core and the common efforts of Army and people to build socialist material and spiritual civilization as the main way to develop close Army-government and Army-people relations of solidarity, love and mutual assistance, common endeavor and common advance. In their mutual contacts and in handling mutual relations the PLA units, local governments and the masses must resolutely act according to the party's line, principles and policies and state laws, and support, help, learn from and stimulate one another. Carrying out education in communist ideology and cultivating people's communist qualities and values are important for strengthening Army-government and Army-people solidarity. In the wake of the development and changes in the situation, a number of problems will be encountered in Army-government and Army-people relations; these should be solved properly on the basis of the principle of mutual concern and understanding of Army and people and acting in the interests of solidarity and the overall situation, by advocating the communist spirit.

In the past the PLA played a major construction role in the revolutionary bases. Today, it should and can play a still greater role in socialist modernization. About 200 million people live around the areas where PLA units are stationed; the units are in direct contact with 20 million of the masses and have established ties for providing keypoint assistance to over 40,000 production teams. It is a tremendous contribution to socialist construction of the whole country that the PLA tries to help promote economic and cultural construction for 20 million and even 200 million people. In supporting construction in the localities we should pay attention to utilizing the strong points of PLA units, which should mainly take part in public welfare undertakings, in the construction of certain infrastructure projects, in greening the motherland and building an ecological protective screen, in the construction of certain arduous and dangerous engineering projects, and especially in the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas; it should also provide technical guidance and conduct ideological mobilization.

The comrades of PLA units must actively support various reforms carried out in the localities. In recent years notable success has been achieved in the joint efforts of Army and people to build "civilized villages," "civilized neighborhoods," "civilized schools" and so on. This is a good form of forging still closer Army-government and Army-people relations in the new situation. It is a new creation which should be vigorously popularized.

The Army's assistance for local construction and the drive for Army and people to work together to build spiritual civilization can deepen understanding and affection between the Army and government and Army and people and play a direct part in bringing closer relations between them. The Army and people deepen their feelings for each other as they work hard and sweat together, and the masses feel closer to the PLA units and are even happier to support them. At the same time, this also poses still higher demands on PLA units and is an effective stimulus for the building of the Army. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the localities have implemented the party line, principles and policies and carried out various reforms; they have scored great success and gained many new experiences. By learning from local cadres and masses, the PLA units can better understand the party's line, principles and policies, more spontaneously and staunchly maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee and promote the revolutionarization, modernization and regularization of the units.

Supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents is a fine tradition of the Chinese people. We must inherit and carry forward this tradition in the new historical conditions.

Local governments must enthusiastically help local PLA units to solve problems in preparedness against war, training, duties and daily life, and teach the masses to support PLA units in smoothly fulfilling all their tasks. They must actively help the units to solve problems of schooling, work and daily life for dependents, sons and daughters of Armymen. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the local governments and the masses have done a lot of work in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to its promotion of the "two supports movement" by the localities and the Army, universal preferential treatment for soldiers' dependents in the rural areas and so on have played a very great role in spurring improved Army-government and Army-people relations. As a result of carrying out universal preferential treatment for soldiers' dependents in rural areas, young people join the Army with ease of mind, Army dependents need not worry, the PLA units are satisfied and the masses are happy. It is a good thing of far-reaching significance for national defense construction.

While marking the 40th anniversary of the "two supports movement," we are confident in prospects for the advance of solidarity of the Army and our countrymen. We will certainly be able to write a new page in the development of Army-government and Army-people relations.

#### MORE ON MARX DEATH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

HK170552 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606]: "Preface to 'Biography of Karl Marx in Pictures'"]

[Text] Since Marx discovered historical materialism and the law of surplus value and created the theory of Marxism -- scientific communism -- the proletariat has been guided with a long-term magnificent goal of struggle and a scientific theory in carrying out its liberation struggle, which has gradually developed into a worldwide communist movement.

During the past 100 and more years, the communist movement has always made progress amid the struggle and has achieved magnificent development and victory.

The 14th of March 1983 will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, the founder of the theory of scientific communism and international communist movement and the great teacher of the proletariat. All the revolutionary proletariat in the world and the progressive human race solemnly will commemorate that day with lofty respect.

Marx's life is a magnificent life of fighting for the cause of communism. When he finished high school at the age of 17 he cherished the ideal of seeking happiness for the human race. After he graduated from university he became the editor of RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG and began to fight against feudal autocracy and for the interests of the laboring people. During the time when he published "German-French Yearbooks," he finished the process of shifting ideologically from idealism to materialism and from revolutionary democracy to communism. After that, he shared breath and destiny with the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and inseparably linked himself with the international communist cause.

Marx always combined the mission of a proletarian revolutionist with the mission of a great scientist throughout his life. Together with his intimate comrade-in-arms Engels, he conscientiously led the cause of overthrowing capitalist society, state system and the liberation cause of the proletariat and of oppressed nations. He made great efforts to prepare for the establishment of proletarian political parties in Western Europe and led them to carry out their activities and increase their influence. In 1946 he founded the Brussels Communist Communication Committee; in 1947, he reorganized the League of the Just and formed it into the Communist League; and in 1864, he founded the International Working Men's Association -- the First International. He personally took part in the revolution in Europe, particularly in Germany in 1948, showed enthusiastic concern for the revolutionary interests of the people of various countries and gave them various forms of support in their revolutionary struggle. He made great efforts to defend the great cause of the Paris Commune in 1871. In order to formulate a scientific theory and program for the liberation struggle of the proletariat, he carried out widespread and through research day and night and made great efforts to assimilate all beneficial achievements of the culture of the human race and critically reform this culture. He profoundly analyzed capitalist society and at the same time summed up the historical experiences of revolutions in various countries. In every field that he studied he achieved original results. He integrated all these achievements and finally formed complete an ideological system of scientific communism. Neither the frenzied persecution nor the extremely impoverished living conditions and his daily worsening health could hinder his work and struggle or lessen in the least his resolute revolutionary faith and optimism. Marx really fought for communism all his life. He died in an armchair in his workroom.

The history of the 100 years since Marx's death has been a historical communist movement developing from a movement in which a small number of people took part to one of a widespread mass nature, and from a movement developing mainly within Western Europe to a worldwide movement, and especially a history of communism gradually shifting from an ideal to reality in a number of countries. In Marx's life, he sympathized with and placed great hope in the national liberation struggle of China, India and other Eastern countries.



He foretold that a profound social reform would inevitably take place in ancient China. Today, because of integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice in China and because of the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, which embodies this integration, a socialist social system -- the initial stage of communism -- has already been established in China, one of the big countries farthest from Western Europe. Undoubtedly, this is one of the most convincing evidences of the correctness and strong vitality of Marxism.

In order to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Marx's death, we, the Chinese people, must adhere to Marxism, uphold the banner of Marxism, which is also the banner of communism, continue to use Marxism as a powerful weapon to promote the progress of our country's cause of socialist revolution and construction and continue to promote the progress of Marxist theory under new historical conditions. Every CPC and CYL member and every communist must learn from Marx his revolutionary spirit, persist in believing in, publicizing and practicing communist ideology and "fight incessantly as long as he lives" in whatever post of the socialist cause.

This "Biography of Karl Marx in Pictures" reproduces in pictures Marx's glorious life in fighting for the communist cause. Publication of this book will help us better to understand and learn from Marx and to adhere to and develop Marxism under the new historical conditions.

Qiao Guanhua Memorial Poem

HK170229 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 83 p 8

[Poem by Qiao Guanhua [0829 0385 5478]: "Before the Grave of Marx"]

[Text] In November 1972 I visited Britain on my way back from the UN General Assembly. On the 17th of that month I visited Marx's grave. On the 22d, when I was back in Urumqi, I finished this poem. It does not have much poetic quality but the emotion in it is real. I publish this poem on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx to sincerely commemorate him. (3 March 1983)

I read your book when I was a teenager,

I visit your grave today.

Looking around, I find the scene is

Desolate except for many flowers.

It is nonessential whether there are flowers or not.

But what has greatly changed is that many more people have followed your faith.

The 89 years have passed away like flowing water.

In this period, the only thing significant is overthrowing oppressors by your thoughts.

How could we have flown the red banner on the land of ancient China,

If not for your ideology?

I have also followed your faith for 40 years.

Tears ran down my face when I saw your grave.

Though I have committed thousands of mistakes,

I have always been loyal to your faith.

Sooner or later, I will follow you into the grave, then I will personally hear your instructions.

I have to leave your grave and do not know when I will come here again.

I present these flowers as a token of my admiration.

I visited Marx's grave on 17 September 1972 and wrote this poem in Urumqi on the 22d of that month.

ECONOMIST CITED ON POLICY OF OPENING TO WORLD

OW170211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (OANA/XINHUA) -- China's policy of opening to the world will not undercut the spirit of self-reliance, nor will it lead to dependence on foreign countries, says Zheng Hongqing, staff member of the State Council's Economic Research Center.

In an article entitled "Opening to the Outside World and Self-Reliance" that appears in the March 14 issue of BEIJING REVIEW, he says that China, in its effort to modernize, will mainly rely on its own efforts and external assistance will be supplementary. He explains that self-reliance means relying on the country's own strength, using its own resources, materials and technology, and independently formulating its own strategy for economic development according to its own conditions.

In the four years ending last December, he noted, China's foreign loans and direct investment from abroad amounted to an average of a little over 7.5 billion yuan annually, a small part of its annual investment of more than 80 billion yuan. China has rich natural resources and a full range of products to export and this will basically provide the foreign exchange for loan repayment.

China's foreign trade only averaged about 40 U.S. dollars per capita in 1981, well below the figure for developed countries and lower than that of many developing countries. The economist said China's development of economic relations with the outside world has boosted the readjustment of its national economy and accelerated the modernization process.

Since 1979, he recalled foreign governments and international financial organizations have promised or signed agreements to provide China with 5.7 billion U.S. dollars in loans and the Bank of China has buyer-credit agreements for 13 billion U.S. dollars with commercial banks in various countries. Of the more than 40 joint venture enterprises approved, nearly 30 are in operation. Also approved are 390 other joint ventures, 590 medium-sized or small compensation trade projects and four joint offshore oil exploration and exploitation projects. The value of advanced technology and equipment imported in the past few years amounted to about 10 billion U.S. dollars, not including that obtained through licensed trade, consulting services, technological services and co-production. In addition, 16 national construction project contracts with more than 30 countries totaled more than 500 million U.S. dollars in 1981.



FINANCE OFFICIAL DESCRIBES NEW TAXATION SYSTEM

OW161407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- About 80,000 tax men and women have been recruited since last year to help institute the new system of taxation payment to replace profit delivery. This announcement was made by Tao Shengyu, director of the Industry and Communications Finance Department of the Ministry of Finance at a press conference today for Chinese and foreign journalists in Beijing. The conference was held under the auspices of the All-China Journalists Association.

The new system, he said, has been tried out since 1979 in 456 state-owned industrial and communications enterprises in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. "The experiment has resulted in increased income for both the state and the enterprises," he said. The new system requires large and medium-sized state enterprises to pay income taxes at a rate of 55 percent. And what is left after tax, he said, will be shared between the state and the enterprises. For smaller state enterprises, an eight-grade progressive income tax will be levied. "This will be the first step towards instituting a full-fledged taxation system for enterprises," Tao Shengyu said, adding that he envisaged an eventual adoption of a progressive income tax system for all enterprises.

Asked how long the current step will last, Tao Shengyu, apparently in his mid-50's, said: "I might have retired when the current experiment is over." In order to smooth the experiment, he said, China has to deal with a host of problems resulting from the traditional practice of "eating from the same big pot" or egalitarianism, with the income of both the state enterprises and the workers unrelated to their performance.

In recent years, China has tried out a policy of allowing state enterprises to retain a certain percentage of what is left upon fulfilling profit delivery quotas. "This is certainly a progress compared with the traditional practice of government control over almost all the profit and the spending of the state enterprises, now considered too rigid," he said. But in carrying out this policy, a base figure has to be fixed for the amount of profit to be delivered by every enterprise to the government. This is too complicated since conditions in the enterprises are different, he said. Moreover, Tao said, the taxation system will help eliminate bargaining between the state and the enterprises over profit sharing.

"Factories will demand that their profit delivery quotas be cut when cost of production goes up or when workers' wages increase," he said. Under the new system, enterprises just pay income taxes at fixed rates, Director Tao said, thus involving no bargaining. "But the new system requires more hands to enforce it," he said.

The taxation system requires enterprises to improve their financial operations. The Ministry of Finance has decided to post one or two resident inspectors in each medium-sized enterprise, and several in each larger enterprise, to help achieve the purpose. "The total number of such inspectors across China will come to 30,000 in a couple of years," he said. The taxation system is expected to motivate the enterprises to increase production and reduce cost in order to retain more for its own use. It also aims at ensuring stable increases in state revenue, Tao Shengyu said.

Asked how the new system might affect China's employment policy, he said "The current employment policy encourages people to get self-employed, by engaging in private or cooperative businesses." The tax rates for private and cooperative businesses are lower than for state-owned enterprises, and the policy of employment will not be affected, he added.

BANK OF CHINA MEETS HK, MACAO BANKS IN XIAMEN

HK161004 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 83 p 1

[Report by correspondent Yu Shu [3768 2579]: "Bank of China General Office Holds Conference in Xiamen on Strengthening Cooperation With Associated Banks in Hong Kong and Macao"]

[Text] Xiamen, 12 Mar -- Beginning 10 March, the general office of the Bank of China has been holding a conference in Xiamen on the cooperation between its domestic branches, sub-branches and the associated banks in Hong Kong and Macao. The main topic for discussion at this conference is how further to strengthen cooperation between the Bank of China and associated banks in Hong Kong and Macao so that foreign capital can be more amply used and more advanced technology, equipment and management experiences can be imported. It will also hear a report on construction of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and discuss something about absorbing foreign investment in the construction of special zone enterprises. Cui Yanxu, deputy director of the General Office of the Bank of China, emphasized that since Bank of China and associated banks in Hong Kong and Macao have many branches and broad connections, have a good reputation and abundant funds and have quick access to information, they must develop superiority in these fields, use their brains and strengthen mutual cooperation so as to create a new situation in supporting the construction of four modernizations of the motherland.

PRC PLANS TO DEVELOP COAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

OW170215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 15 (OANA/XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province, China's number one coal producing area, will be developed into the country's leading coal chemical industrial base, the ECONOMIC DAILY reports today.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry, the paper says, has plans to open, with imported equipment, a plant in Shanxi to produce annually 900,000 tons of ammonia-phosphorus compound fertilizer, using coal as the base material. The plant is scheduled to go into operation in 1986. Work will also be done to help coal mines in southeastern Shanxi increase the output of anthracite, an indispensable material for chemical fertilizer plants. Development of coal chemical industry will be a priority in the development of China's chemical industry as whole, the paper reports.

China's verified coal reserves amount to 600 billion tons. Development of coal chemical industry for better economic benefits is a "fundamental policy for China's economic construction", says an ECONOMIC DAILY editorial accompanying the news report. The Ministry of Chemical Industry has also decided to intensify researches into coal gassification which helps increase the heat efficiency of coal.

PRC COULD BE TARGET FOR ENERGY INVESTMENT

HK120208 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Mar 83 p 4

["Opinion" column "Special to CHINA DAILY" by Mao Yushi, "Member of the Standing Committee of the China Energy Research Society": "China Expects More Energy Investment and Trade"]

[Text] The world energy crisis seems to have passed, and energy prices are expected to drop. But the gap between supply and demand still exists and the situation is still regarded with anxiety.

China has abundant energy resources. Its hydropower potential ranks first in the world, and its coal reserves third. The political situation in China is stable, and there is no labour unrest. China pursues a foreign policy of friendship with all countries, and welcomes foreign investment. Labour costs are cheap in China, and the geographical conditions for building dams and mining coal are excellent. All these make energy exploitation profitable. Therefore, the international money market may be interested in investing in energy in China.

But being a developing country, China has problems in constructing big projects. The main problem is the weak infrastructure of its national economy. Transport, communications, accommodations, etc., lag behind actual requirements. Efficiency of enterprise management is generally low. Most workers and technicians lack training in large-scale, modernized production. These shortcomings are being earnestly corrected.

Use of foreign funds is important not only because China lacks financial resources but also because it will help introduce advanced technology from abroad. Oil prospecting, nuclear energy, transport and energy conversion in China urgently need new technology, and they will be the main areas of foreign investment. To make the best use of imported technology, China is strengthening technical education and is recruiting more and more young people for energy engineering studies.

Energy and transport are weak links in our industry, and strengthening them will help the economy as a whole. On the other hand, investment in China, which is a big customer in the Western money market, may help alleviate any possible difficulties caused by capital over-supply in the Western world. Consequently such economic exchange is beneficial to both sides.

Up to now, compared with the total of existing capital, foreign investment in China has been insignificant. In the foreseeable future, therefore, there is no danger of China's being overburdened with interest of foreign funds.

China's manufacturing industry is backward. Its exports are now limited to products manufactured with medium technology but intensive labour. Its primary products, especially energy products, play a major role in its international trade balance.

The prospects for oil exploitation in China are bright. Because oil now occupies only one-fifth of China's total energy consumption and will be further reduced, increased oil production will be intended largely for export. As for coal, reserves are no limiting factor. Great input of capital and labor will lead to greater coal output. We predict that over the next 10 or 20 years, China's coal exports will continue to increase.

China has huge hydropower and nonferrous minerals resources in its southwest. There is great potential for exporting nonferrous metals, such as aluminium, titanium and some rare metals, which require much energy for processing.

A feasibility study of exporting electricity to Hong Kong has been in progress for a year and a half. It would require building a nuclear power plant near Guangzhou to be jointly operated with Hong Kong. Or it would require the building of hydropower plants on the Hongshui River in Guangxi.

Trade in electricity between China and other neighboring countries would greatly boost the economy on both sides of the border.

UNIFIED MANAGEMENT STIMULATES SILK PRODUCTION

OW171234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 17 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- Thanks to unified management, China's silk industry last year chalked up a record both in industrial output value and in foreign exchange earnings, according to a report in ECONOMIC DAILY. China produced 911 million meters of silk textiles in 1982, nine percent more than in 1981. The industrial output value of the silk industry grew 7.4 percent and export earnings rose 9 percent. The export of filature silk ranked first in the world.

The achievements were attributed to the changes in the management system of the industry. The production and purchase of cocoons and silk textile production used to be managed separately by agricultural, commercial and industrial departments. Production and sales were often out of joint, the paper says. In February of last year, a China Silk Company was set up to take over both the production, purchase and sales of cocoons and silk textiles throughout the country.

The company first tried the principle of pricing cocoons according to quality in Huzhou City in Zhejiang Province and Jiangsu Province's Wuxi County. This gave the sericulturists the incentive to produce high quality cocoons. The company established a raw materials section to take charge of supplying materials for silk spinning mills and adopted economic means to stimulate the production of high standard silk yarns. This effort resulted in an increase of 20 million yuan in foreign exchange from the export of dried cocoons and silk yarns, according to ECONOMIC DAILY.

In addition, measures were taken to promote technical progress and domestic sales of silk and satin products. The company sent personnel to make study tours abroad, to participate in international silk production conferences and other activities. While at home the company strengthened market research and prediction. At the same time, it imported advanced equipment and technology to speed up technical transformation through co-production or compensation trade with foreign firms. As the quality of products has improved, domestic sales have also increased, at a rate faster than cotton and woolen fabrics, the paper reports.

WAN LI PRAISES TIANJIN PRODUCTION BRIGADE

HK170535 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 83 p 1

[Report by Xiao Di [5618 5441] and Yan Shigui [7346 0013 6311]: "Dongshuangtang Production Brigade in Jinhai County, Tianjin, Spends Considerable Money in Recruiting Experts To Impart Knowledge and Sending Its Youths to Schools -- Wan Li Praises the Brigade for Its Foresight and the County Government Rewards the Experts for their Contributions"]

[Text] The peasants of Dongshuangtang production brigade in Jinhai County, Tianjin, have sought wise and able persons so eagerly that since 1975, besides establishing cooperative contacts with colleges, universities and agricultural scientific research units, they have engaged experts, professors and technical personnel to pass on their knowledge and have sent a number of educated young peasants to school who, after receiving their training will return to the village to engage in technical work.



They have promoted advanced techniques in breeding and farming and become rich through scientific labor. They have attained gratifying changes. Last year the production brigade sold to the state 3.3-fold more pork than in 1975, grain output rose from 400-odd jin to 800-odd jin per mu, reaching as much as 971 jin in 1981, per capita income also rose from 90-odd to 300-odd yuan. During the Spring Festival this year, while inspecting this production brigade, Vice Premier Wan Li praised intellectuals working in rural areas and said it was foresight and a wonderful thing for the brigade to spend considerable money training its own scientific and technical personnel.

Situated along the Heilonggang River, Dongshuangtang production brigade is noted for its low-lying saline-alkali area. In the past it was a sheet of white saline in spring and an expanse of water in summer. For many years it had to rely on the state for "resold grain." In 1975 Wang Lianchun and a dozen other teachers from the Animal Husbandry Department of Beijing Agricultural University came to this brigade to gain firsthand experience. They were determined to help the brigade change its outlook with science. Wang Lianchun and others passed on the skill of raising pigs, which enabled the brigade to make a profit of 30-40 yuan from a loss of 20-30 yuan per pig. From the marked economic results the peasants recognized the enormous power of science in promoting production. From then on they came to town every year on their own initiative to invite scientific and technical personnel to rural areas to solve production problems. At the beginning it was scientific pig-raising and later it was gradually expanded into crop cultivation, plant protection, soil testing, veterinary science, agricultural machinery and water conservation. More than 30 assistant professors and professors of Beijing Agricultural University have come here on invitation to give guidance. Professor Liu Yinwu of the Northwest Agricultural College, a nationally famous expert on milk goats, has also been invited from thousands of li away.

Out of long-term consideration, Dongshuangtang production brigade also pays attention to training its own experts and professors. Since 1976 they have chosen 12 educated youths working in rural areas, who have received junior or senior middle-school education and who love rural areas, to study for a half or a full year in various colleges and universities such as Beijing Agricultural University. During their schooling the brigade recorded their workpoints and issued bonuses to them as usual. The brigade also paid for their school fees and granted a certain amount of extra allowances for living expenses. With respect to the key youths who are unable to study at school, the brigade engages experts, professors and scientific and technical personnel to be their teachers, pass on experience, give help and set examples. The brigade also allocates special funds for the subscription of seven scientific magazines and the purchase of a great many scientific books. The brigade has made an explicit stipulation, allowing key technical personnel to study during their working hours and granting them priority in attending scientific training classes run by organizations at various levels. The brigade also provides expenses for them to go to other places to visit and study. Over the past few years, Dongshuangtang production brigade has spent more than 70,000 yuan investing in knowledge -- training 20 key technical personnel whose educational level is equivalent or close to that of polytechnic school graduates and above that of more than 400 personnel in special fields who have basic knowledge of crop cultivation, indigenous fertilizers and fruit trees. They have played an important role in developing agriculture and animal husbandry.

ZHOU ZIJIAN ADDRESSES ANHUI PROPAGANDA MEETING

OW170622 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Speaking at a recently held provincial propaganda work conference, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee, called on party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over propaganda work and give full play to its role of mobilizing the people.

Zhou Zijian said: Generally speaking, party committees in our province attach importance to propaganda work. They have gradually strengthened their leadership over this work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but party committees in some areas have not given sufficient attention to this work. Since this problem will hinder the conduct of propaganda work and the building of spiritual civilization, it must be solved.

Zhou Zijian said: To strengthen leadership over propaganda work, we must, first of all, solve the problem of understanding. This work should be included as an important item on the agenda of party committees at all levels and discussed and checked regularly. The principal leaders should supervise this work personally, and party committee secretaries and members should be organized to take charge of this work on the basis of division of labor. Second party committees should know how to make use of propaganda departments. The main task for these departments is to do ideological and theoretical work well, supervise the implementation of state policies and serve as good sentries, assistants and advisers for party committees. This is a glorious but arduous task for propaganda departments. Propaganda departments should conduct their work with this concept in mind and free themselves from routine thinking. In turn, party committees at all levels should guide the work of propaganda departments on the basis of this main task in order to give full play to their role. Propaganda departments should serve as good advisers and assistants for party committees by making good suggestions. They must resolutely carry out the instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee. Before the provincial party committee makes decisions on some matters, propaganda departments should dare to make suggestions, in light of actual conditions, in order to assist the provincial party committee in making decisions and formulating policies.

Third, party committees should assist propaganda departments in solving urgent, practical problems. Many propaganda departments in Anhui are poorly organized and are short of working personnel. The shortage of propaganda cadres at grassroots levels in urban and rural areas is particularly prominent. This problem must be solved without fail.

In the course of administrative reform, propaganda departments should be strengthened, not weakened. The number of propaganda cadres should be increased and stabilized.

In conclusion Comrade Zhou Zijian said: Active efforts should be made to help propaganda departments solve their financial problems and modernize their means of conducting propaganda. In our province such means of conducting propaganda as broadcasts and television are fairly backward compared with other areas in China. We must be determined to improve our methods of conducting propaganda and strive to upgrade them to the national intermediate level in the next 3 to 5 years in order to make propaganda work play a still greater role in the new historical conditions.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING VISITS PROFESSOR'S REMAINS

OW082034 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Wang Rendong, an NPC deputy, China's well-known expert in applied mechanics and professor of the Zhejiang University, died of illness in Hangzhou on 28 February. Complying with Comrade Wang Rendong's wishes, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee on 5 March posthumously admitted him as a member of the CPC. On the morning of 7 March, Zhejiang University held a ceremonious memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Rendong. Some 500 persons attended the memorial meeting. They included Kue Ju, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Li Yuhua, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; (Zhou Chunhui), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of departments concerned and various colleges in Hangzhou; and teachers and students of Zhejiang University. There were wreaths from the Fifth NPC Standing Committee; the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee; and Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology. Qian Sanqiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, sent a message of condolence.

After Comrade Wang Rendong died, Tie Ying, secretary [title as received] of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and others paid last respects to his remains at the hospital.

TIE YING ON STAFFING ZHEJIANG'S NEW LEADING BODY

OW170112 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The Zhejiang provincial party committee held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and city party committees and members of party groups of provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus on 11 March to relay to CPC Central Committee's circular on staffing the leading body of our province.

Attending the meeting were Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Xue Ju, (Qin Fawen) and (Wu Minda), deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Zhang Zhaowan, Luo Qingtao, (Lu Dong), (Shen Guifang), female, (Zhang Xiuzhu) and (Li Xueqing), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee. Yuan Fanglie, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, was absent on official business.

Tie Ying, Chen Zuolin, Zhang Jingtang, Cui Jian, Jiang Baodi, Wang Jinyou, Wang Yaoting, Li Kechang, Shang Jingcai and Chen Anyu attended the meeting and were seated on the rostrum. Li Fengping, Li Chaolong, Wang Jiayang and Zhai Xiwu were absent on official business. The leading comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, who attended the meeting and were seated on the rostrum, were Mao Qihua, Tang Yuanbing, Liu Yifu, Wu Zhichuan, Mou Haixiu, (Qin Zulun) and (Li Debao).

Our provincial leading body has been gradually formed by following the instruction of the central authorities, taking the mass line, conducting repeated consultations and deliberations and making appraisals. The number of the members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has been reduced to 11 from the original 18. Six of them are under the age of 55, accounting for 54 percent of the total. Four Standing Committee members have had college education, accounting for 36 percent. The 54-year-old (Wu Minda) was formerly director of the general experimental factory and associate professor at Zhejiang University.

The 50-year-old (Lu Dong) was formerly deputy director of the Marxism teaching and research office at Zhejiang University. The 51-year-old (Shen Guifang) was formerly deputy dean and instructor of the department of (biology) at Hangzhou University.

Comrade Tie Ying spoke first at the meeting. After relaying the central authorities' circular on staffing our provincial leading body, he said: The new leading body comprises veteran comrades who joined the revolution during the war years, new comrades who came to the fore after the founding of New China, comrades who have engaged in leadership work in party and government organs for a long time and who are rich in practical experience, as well as comrades who have fairly high education and wise scientific knowledge and who have produced inventions and innovations. This demonstrates the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new.

Comrade Tie Ying expressed hopes that comrades newly brought into the leading body would cooperate closely with the veteran comrades to make outstanding contributions to creating a new situation. Meanwhile, he encouraged the veteran comrades who had stepped down to follow the leadership of the provincial party committee, show enthusiasm for the growth of young and middle-aged cadres and do their best to support the work of the new leading body.

Comrade Li Fengping delivered a written statement on how veteran comrades should pass on experience, give help and set an example in training new cadres. He said: In keeping with the central authorities' requirements, we the old comrades, having selected the new leading body, naturally ought to cherish, support and help it, so that it will perform its tasks better than we did. We should be good staff officers and assistants to the new leading body.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Fang said: For a long time the leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government have made important contributions in guiding our province's socialist revolution and construction. Now, although they have retreated to the second and third lines, they still play important roles in leadership work. We should rely on them to pass on their experience, give help and set an example, and should make common efforts to successfully guide the work in various fields and the four modernizations in Zhejiang Province.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The new leading body should be highly responsible to the party and the people, highly value the mandate placed on it by the party and the people, resolutely keep in line politically with the party Central Committee, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, foster close ties with the masses, deepen understanding of real life, conduct investigations and study, be brave in making reforms and innovations and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Zhejiang Province.

Comrade Xue Ju spoke on the question of what the new members of the leading body should do to take up their heavy responsibilities. He said: We should also make provisions on certain things. For instance, generally speaking, it is not necessary to report on the activities of responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and government, and the secretaries and governor will not usually attend or address meetings not having exceptional importance or meetings on vocational matters.



XIZANG DECIDES COMMERCIAL REFORM MEASURES

HK140857 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The regional conference on commercial work which closed on 11 March put forward four measures for commercial reform in our region:

1. It is necessary to do well in reforming the system of the circulation of commodities in agricultural and pastoral areas. Agriculture and animal husbandry are an important work of the national economy in our region. Agricultural and pastoral areas are also an important part of the socialist market in our region. To enliven the market in agricultural and pastoral areas, we must vigorously develop collective commerce in communes and brigades and individual stalls in fronts of doors. Urban areas must vigorously develop collective and individual catering, service and repair trades. We must also develop many kinds of combined undertakings, for example, agriculture-industry-commerce combined undertakings, livestock-industry-commerce combined undertakings, commercial combined undertakings, state-collective combined undertakings and commerce-trade undertakings. We must organize many channels for circulation and eliminate the trend of state monopoly of commerce so as to really enliven the urban and rural market.

2. It is essential to step up the reform of grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives. All places have launched pilot projects of the reform of grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives. At present, the salient problem is that they must quicken the step and reform grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives in an all-round way. They must hand the management of purchasing and marketing agencies and retail shops of the district supply and marketing cooperatives over to communes and brigades. The results of management must be linked with the economic profits of communes and brigades so that these agencies and retail shops can serve the masses even better. Moreover, we must run on a trial basis economic organization with district supply and marketing cooperatives as main body and with the participation of specialized households and specialized groups, in order to offer the comprehensive service of purchasing, processing, storage, transport and [words indistinct] and to give guidance to peasants and herdsmen in developing diversification and getting rich.

3. It is imperative to reform wholesale work. This year, we must mainly reform wholesale business at three levels. Wholesale and retail business in a county must be separated so that wholesale forces can be reinforced and wholesale business can be expanded. A county trade company must vigorously cooperate with a district supply and marketing cooperative in wholesale business. Towns must increase the number of wholesale points. All wholesale enterprises must reduce the minimum quantity of wholesale goods so as to make it easy for retail enterprises and individual peddlers to place orders for goods.

4. We must implement the management responsibility system with contracted responsibilities as the center. All places must select one to two counties as experimental units. The region must help Lhasa City launch a pilot project. Reform requires that we take such measures as are suitable to local conditions, and use flexible and many forms and not demand uniformity in everything. Collectives can contract for the running of large retail shops and catering and service trades. Individuals can contract for the running of small enterprises. Some small enterprises can be left to individuals for management. In the distribution of proceeds of enterprises, it is necessary to seriously solve the problems of the big pot of rice and iron rice bowl so as to arouse the initiative of enterprises and the enthusiasm of workers.

During the conference, Duojie Caidan, regional CPC Committee secretary and regional People's Government acting chairman; Niu Ruizhou, regional People's Government vice chairman; and Puquin, regional People's Government vice chairman and regional Commerce Department director, attended and spoke,

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK161418 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] This afternoon the Standing Committee of the 3d regional people's congress held its 18th meeting in Lhasa. The main subject under discussion was to examine and adopt the namelist of the third People's Congress Credentials Committee. The meeting was presided over by Wang Yunxiang and Sengqen Losang Gyancan, regional People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairmen. Namgyal, regional People's Congress Standing Committee secretary general, attended the meeting. Responsible persons of relevant regional departments, including Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, (Tao Xu), Xuekang Tudeng Nima and Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, and relevant subgroups of the preparatory group of the first session of the fourth regional People's Congress attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Credentials Committee Namelist

HK161430 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] The namelist of the chairman, vice chairman and members of the Credentials Committee of the Standing Committee of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress was adopted at the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 3d regional People's Congress on 15 March 1983. Chairman: Wang Yunxiang; vice chairman: Sengqen Losang Gyancan; members -- according to the number of strokes of characters: (Ma Guanghua), (Pingcuo Langxiu), (Liu Ernian), (Sangding Duojiipa) -- female, (Chuan Mu) -- female, (Cuoqi) -- female and (Qinpei Duoji).

XIZANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK161158 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Summary] On 15 March, the Xizang Regional CPC Committee held a conference in Lhasa City on discipline inspection work. Responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Raidi, Duojie Caidan, Basang, Song Ziyuan, (Tao Xu) and (Ban Sheng), attended. Raidi, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference and spoke. (Zhao Yuntang), deputy secretary of the Discipline Committee of the regional CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

In his speech, Raidi emphatically pointed out the important significance of basically changing party work style. He said: "In his report at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the issue of party work style is a matter of life and death which concerns the party in power. We must clearly understand that whether or not party work style can be basically changed has a direct bearing on whether or not the party's central work can be accomplished very well. In one word, it has a bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations. The success or failure of this regional conference on discipline inspection work will concern the mental state of the ranks of our region's party members, the purity of leadership groups at all levels and the speed of building a new socialist Xizang."

Raidi demanded: "Responsible comrades of all prefectures, the city and regional subordinate units must clearly understand the excellent situation of the great improvement of party work style. They must have the confidence of basically improving party work style. In the course of study and discussion, we must concentrate our energy, put forward vigorous measures and guarantee that this conference will achieve our anticipated aim."

BEIJING CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING

OW161553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 15 Mar 83

[By reporters Xu Guanghui and An Zhonghuang]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA) -- Beijing Municipality held a preparatory meeting for the first session of the eighth municipal people's congress from 13 to 15 March.

These reporters learned from the meeting that in order to bring into full play the role of the intellectuals in the four modernizations, more intellectuals have been elected as people's deputies. Of the 973 deputies to the eighth municipal People's Congress, 219 are intellectuals, accounting for 22.5 percent of the total number of deputies. There are 4.8 percent more intellectual deputies to the eighth municipal People's Congress than to the previous one, the highest percentage compared with previous people's congresses of Beijing Municipality.

BEIJING: CPC MEETING ON SUPPORTING YOUNGER CADRES

HK161207 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Report: "Municipal CPC Committee Calls Forum Stressing Support for Middle-Aged and Young Leading Cadres"]

[Text] Forum Hopes That Middle-Aged and Young Leading Cadres Will Stand in Frontline of Reform, Act As Models in Obeying Party Regulations and the "Guiding Principles" and Learn To "Govern the Party by the Party"

The municipal CPC Committee called a group discussion meeting of middle-aged and young leading cadres, on 24 to 25 February. The topics of discussion were: How to stress the importance of further overcoming the prejudice against knowledge and intellectuals, how to boldly use middle-aged and young cadres and to give them hearty support to take leadership posts, and how to help them to solve the problems confronted in work and life. Elderly cadres, particularly elderly comrades currently holding jobs in the front ranks, should shoulder these glorious tasks.

Over 50 middle-aged and young cadres from various fronts such as industry, agriculture, education, finance and commerce took part in the forum. The great majority of them were about 40 years old. Comrades over 40 years old had studied in colleges and specialized institutes, and many of them have done meritorious work in leadership posts in districts, counties and bureaus. At the meeting, the elderly cadres heard the middle-aged and young cadres converse with each other on their work experiences and could not help saying: We can see hopes ahead for our enterprise and its future. Doubts about the ability of the middle-aged and young cadres to handle their heavy tasks are entirely groundless.

The middle-aged and young cadres also reported on the difficulties and problems they had faced in their work. They raised suggestions and expressed their wishes on how to perform a good job of selecting and training middle-aged and young cadres. Their views may be summarized as follows: They hoped that the relevant leadership departments would take effective measures to help them to liberate themselves from the bondage of meetings and of large piles of documentation, and to enable them to better display their specialties and talents. They expressed the hope that the higher-level leadership and organization departments would in their thinking show concern with the middle-aged and young cadres. They also hoped that they would be given an opportunity to make advanced studies and to receive further training.

Attending the group discussion meeting were Li Rui, director of the Bureau of Young Cadres of the Central Organization Department, Jiao Ruoyu, Ma Yaoji, Jin Jian, and Ye Zilong, leadership comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and municipal government, and responsible comrades of the leadership unit on reform of the municipal structure and the Organization Department of the municipal CPC Committee. Speeches were made by Li Rui, Jiao Ruoyu and Ma Yaoji. They expressed their earnest wishes that the middle-aged and young cadres would perform the following 3 tasks: 1) standing at the forefront of the reform, serving as counselors and vanguards in carrying out the reforms in an orderly manner, being capable in the course of the reform to steel themselves, to improve their knowledge and talents and to create a new situation; 2) acting as models in the observance and execution of the party regulations and "standard criterion," and being able to examine from time to time whether or not their faith in communism is firm enough, whether or not their party atmosphere is proper, whether or not their political views are identical with those of the CPC Central Committee, and whether or not their spiritual stature is in good order; and 3) learning the capacity to "govern the party by the party," and, in particular, those holding first and second positions in the CPC committees must learn to be able to find time from their heavy daily routine to concentrate on doing a good job of party construction.

#### TIANJIN HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK160336 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its 27th meeting on 15 March. The meeting listened to the report made by the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and by the Tianjin Garrison District concerning the situation on building neighborhoods where civility reigns. Participants in the meeting spoke highly of the work and achievements scored by the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and by the Tianjin Garrison District in building civility neighborhoods, with emphasis on developing communist ideological education.

Through warm discussions, participants unanimously adopted the resolution on learning from and popularizing the experiences of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin in building neighborhoods where civility reigns. The meeting also adopted a resolution on approving the report of the municipal people's government concerning partially readjusting the 1982 financial budget, that is, to readjust the 1982 municipal revenue budget to be 4 billion yuan and the expenditure budget to be 2,408 million yuan. The meeting decided to establish a Credentials Committee for the ninth municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Xu Ming was appointed chairman and Yang Jianbai and (Shi Jian) were appointed vice chairmen of the Credentials Committee. The members of the committee are (Yu Changsheng), (Ma Chi), (Mao Huatang), (Liu Zhifeng), (Li Shizheng), (Yang Shaopeng), (Zhang Jingkuan) and (Shi Jien).

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting were Liu Gang, Wang Enhui, Zhou Shutao, Lu Da, Wang Peiren and Xu Ming, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wu Zhen, deputy mayor of Tianjin; Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal People's Government; responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Garrison District; and responsible persons of various district and county People's Congress standing committees.



JILIN TO HOLD PARTY CONGRESS ON 22 MAR

SK140255 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The Third Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held its 11th plenary session in Changchun City from 10 to 13 March. The session decided to hold the fourth provincial party congress on 22 March this year. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee addressed the session. It was filled with an atmosphere of democracy and unity from beginning to end and was a session at which participating comrades spoke out freely, drew on collective wisdom and absorbed all useful ideas. With a high sense of responsibility, they held enthusiastic discussions on successfully summing up experience and lessons gained by the province in implementing the line, principles and policies set forth by the party in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and on devising the province's targets for the new historic period and tasks and measures for the days to come. Meanwhile, participating comrades put forward a large number of good proposals.

The session examined and approved in principle the work report provided by the third provincial CPC Committee for the upcoming party congress and the work report submitted by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. At the session, participating comrades discussed and approved the date and agenda concerned of the fourth provincial party congress and the resolution adopted at the 11th plenary session of the third provincial CPC Committee.

The session urged party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members across the province to study in depth the 12th CPC Congress' documents and revelant documents, to enhance their spirit, to work hard, to wholeheartedly plunge into the drive for reforms at grassroots levels and, with their outstanding deeds, to greet the successful convocation of the fourth provincial party congress so as to strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the province.

Attending the session were 51 members of the provincial CPC Committee. Attending the session as observers were principal responsible persons who are party members from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and from the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible persons from the city, prefectural and automomous prefectural party committees and from the departments and commissions under the provincial CPC Committee; and responsible personnel who are party members from the departments concerned under the provincial people's government and from various mass organizations.

NINGXIA 5TH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SCHEDULED IN APRIL

HK141311 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Report: "18th Meeting of 4th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Held in Yinchuan"]

[Text] The 4th regional People's Congress Standing Committee called its 18th meeting and decided to hold the 1st meeting of the 5th regional People's Congress in April. The meeting adopted the decision on the several stipulations concerning the revision of the "Detailed Rules and Regulations for Trial Implementation of the 'Election Law' Enforced in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region" and heard and considered the regional People's Government report on the plans for the national economy.

The 18th meeting of the 4th regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Yinchuan on 25 February.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The items on the agenda of this meeting were mainly to consider and adopt the decision to hold the first meeting of the fifth People's Congress of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; to consider and adopt the decision on the several stipulations concerning the revision of the "Detailed Rules and Regulations for Trial Implementation of the 'Election Law' Enforced in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region; to hear and consider the reports of the regional People's Government on the 1983 national economic plans and on the work in forestry, the power industry and water conservancy; to examine and approve the "Regulations Regarding Water Conservancy Management in the Autonomous Region; and to approve the appointments and removals of cadres.

Chairman Ma Qingnian gave an explanation about the convening of the first meeting of the fifth regional People's Congress and Vice-Chairman Zhang Junxian explained the revision of the "Detailed Rules and Regulations for Trial Implementation of the 'Election Law' Enforced in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region." Through discussions and consideration, the meeting unanimously adopted the decision to hold the first meeting of the fifth People's Congress of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the decision on the several stipulations concerning the revision of the "Detailed Rules and Regulations for Trial Implementation of the 'Election Law' Enforced in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region."

Huang Zhizhong and Lu Ming, vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Ma Sizhong and Xia Siping, vice-chairman and vice-chairwoman of the regional People's Government, Dong Huaiyue, vice-president of the regional People's Court, He Shutian, deputy chief procurator of the regional People's Government and the leading cadres of the related departments attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CHINA NEWS COMMENTS ON WOLFOWITZ TESTIMONY

OW152328 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 3

[Reprint of Taipei CHINA NEWS in English -- date not given -- comments on testimony of U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs at House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee]

[Text] Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz recently reported to the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on U.S.-Red China relations. These are some of the points he made together with our analysis or comments:

-- Red China was formerly hostile to the United States. It still is. This is clear to anyone reading the Chinese Communist press and the statements of its functionaries. The language used to describe the Soviet Union and its intentions is also applied to the United States.

-- Red China has emerged as a major restraint on Vietnamese aggression in Asia. It sought to intervene militarily and was chased back across the border. The Chinese Communists have been totally ineffective in restraining Vietnam.

-- Economic relations have grown substantially but are now sliding. Trade is less than half the volume of that with the Republic of China.

-- Cultural relations have been developed. But the "explosion" is of mainlanders who want to remain in the United States.

-- Agreement that the Soviet Union threatens the peace of the world also includes, from Red China's point of view, an accompanying U.S. threat.

-- Nothing the Chinese Communists have said about Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has been accompanied by denunciation of Russian interference in Polish affairs.

-- Taiwan is prosperous but what this has to do with Red China is not made explicit. The Taiwan Straits are peaceful because of the strength of the defending free Chinese forces and not because the Chinese Communists lack aggressive intentions. The Chinese reds have continuously made clear their intention to use force to unify China unless the Republic of China surrenders.

-- Chinese Communists are talented and resourceful. Why is it, then, that they cannot modernize without the assistance of Japan and the United States?

-- The U.S. and Red China share common and important international perceptions and concerns. What are they? On the record, they agree on almost nothing.

-- Progress has been made in U.S.-Red China relations without sacrificing the interests of friends and allies and "commercial, cultural and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." Why, then, is Red China demanding that the Americans get out of South Korea? Why are they insisting that the United States stop selling arms to the Republic of China and scrap the Taiwan Relations Act?

-- Normalization took place without settlement of the China problem (Taiwan question). But the fact remains that the Taiwan Relations Act was passed after normalization and that such legislation was not contemplated by President Carter when he was negotiating with the Chinese Communists.

-- The communique of August 17 does not resolve the question of arms sales to Taiwan. But the Chinese Communists say that it does, and Secretary of State George Shultz went to Peking to ease the strains on the U.S.-Red China relationship which arose during negotiation of the communique over a period of 10 months.

-- The Shultz visit is presented as a great success in which the international dialogue was restored to its rightful place. But this interpretation does not agree with that of the Chinese Communists.

-- Red China is said to welcome support for the ASEAN position on Vietnam but this ignores the fact that leaders of ASEAN have shown more apprehension about Red China than about the Soviet Union or perhaps even Vietnam.

-- There are important difference on the Middle East but agreement on the goal of a just and stable peace. In activity there is no agreement on what would constitute a just and stable peace.

-- Differences on southern Africa are of major consequence except for Namibian independence and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

-- "We continue to have some differences over Taiwan," which is putting the most vital question rather mildly. The "hard work" to accommodate thos differences did not include any attempt to go beyond the August 17 communique.

-- The Chinese Communists were told that the United States would live up to both its communiques with Peking and the Taiwan Relations Act. Anyone who reads these various documents must inevitably ask how this could be possible.

-- The U.S. side offered to send a team to Red China to promote understanding of how the American legal system operates. The Chinese Communists are not that ignorant. They have experts on American law. They merely pretend not to understand because that gives them an advantage in negotiation.

Mr Wolfowitz's assignment was to put the best face possible on Secretary Shultz's trip and the state of Washington-Peking relations. He had greater success in highlighting the differences.



CHINA SPRING EDITOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

HK161101 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 65, 1 Mar 83 pp 80-81

["Readers, Writers and Editors" column: "Does 'China Spring' Have a U.S.-Taiwan Background? -- CHINA SPRING Chief Editor's Answers to Hong Kong Reports"]

[Text] Editor's note: The democratic movement of "China Spring" held a press conference 8 February 1981 in Hong Kong's Mandarin Hotel. At the conference, Li Lin, spokesman and chief editor of CHINA SPRING, answered many questions raised by the reporters of various papers. Some of them are similar to those raised by Liu Le-chun and other readers. Excerpts of the answers are published as follows. [end editor's note]

Are There Any Relations With the Taiwan Authorities?

Question: Has "China Spring" established, or does it intend to establish, relations with Taiwan?

Answer: The democratic movement of "China Spring" has no relations with Taiwan. We do not plan to visit Taiwan, and none of us will do so.

Question: Is your purpose same as that of the KMT in Taiwan?

Answer: Our purpose and the purpose of the Taiwan KMT are entirely different. For example, the KMT in Taiwan often says that its purpose is to oppose and eliminate the Communist Party and bury communism. However, we hold that both the CPC and the KMT, which are common political parties, and both the three people's principles and communism, which are ideological and theoretical systems, have the right to exist. We are pursuing democracy and opposing the dictatorship by a single party -- the Communist Party -- and the prohibition of the existence of the democratic movement. If, in the future, a certain political party or movement assumes power through an election, it should not prohibit the existence of the CPC or the KMT. Otherwise, it would be the same as other dictators. A highly democratized country should allow the existence of various ideological systems.

Is the Movement Aimed at Overthrowing the Communist Party?

Question: Is it your purpose to demand that the CPC step down from the historical and political stages?

Answer: Our purpose is to pursue democracy, the rule of law, freedom, and human rights. Since we are pursuing democracy, we have to act in accordance with the principles of democracy ourselves. On the premise that democracy, the rule of law, freedom and human rights are realized in China, the Communist Party, which is a common political party, and communism, which is an ideological and theoretical system, certainly have the right to exist. Being a common political party, the Communist Party, like the KMT and the Jiusan Society on the mainland, can also join and be equally treated in the election campaign. If the people have faith in it and support it, it can certainly be elected the ruling party. If the people do not have faith in it and do not support it, then it should step down from the stage.

How To Attain the Aim of Democratization?

Question: What do you plan to do to attain your aim?

Answer: First, we hold that there are no saviors in the world. We are not saviors either. Second, the democratic movement of "China Spring" does not intend to monopolize everything. By holding high the great banner of China's democratic movement, we mean to preserve the sparks of this movement. A single spark can start a prairie fire. But the road is very long and the task is arduous. A revolution or a movement needs the dedication and utter devotion of a number of people. Now, Wei Jingsheng, Wang Xizhe and some other people have been arrested by the CPC regime, but more people -- Chinese students studying abroad -- have stood up. We, Chinese students studying abroad, are labeled by some people as the CPC's vested interest beneficiaries, because when we return to our country, we can have good jobs, good posts and can work under good conditions. If we want to pursue personal gains and interests, we can try to stay, settle down and get married in a foreign country or seek political protection and seek the limelight elsewhere. However, we have chosen a long and arduous road, because we are determined to devote ourselves to China's democratic movement. Ours is a nation with several thousand years of cultural tradition. The reason China's ancient civilization can be passed on from generation to generation, instead of being interrupted as has happened in some other ancient civilized countries, such as India and Greece, is that our ancestors had the spirit of "being the first to care for the others and the last to enjoy happiness" and the spirit of "everyone being dutybound to to concern himself with state affairs." This fine tradition of the Chinese nation must be carried on uninterruptedly from generation to generation. We know that what we have selected is a long and arduous road, because China's problems cannot be easily solved in 1 or 2 days. Now, within the movement of "China Spring," we have to overcome two erroneous viewpoints. One of them is being overanxious for quick results.

Some people think that if we cannot succeed in 1 year, we shall continue our efforts next year. If we still cannot succeed in 2 years, we shall carry on the movement for the third year. It seems that we can succeed in 2 or 3 years' time. That is too naive. It is unrealistic for us to think so. Our movement must be carried out for 10 years, 20 years, 30 years or even for several generations. It is difficult to attain our goal, but we will carry it out step by step and pass it on generation after generation. We can see that the force of China's democratic movement is gradually expanding today. In comparison with "Beijing Spring," the strength of "China Spring" is growing rather than dying and perishing. This is a convincing proof of progress and achievements. Someone said just now that 800 million Chinese peasants are satisfied with the improvement of their livelihood and are reluctant to see any more disorder. The movement of "China Spring" also opposes violent revolution, because a political party or individual which has seized power through violence must maintain power through violence. We prefer Dr Sun Yat-sen's slogan of "Peace, struggle and save China." Violent revolutionary struggle is beyond our consideration. At present, our democratic movement is aimed at the realization of democracy, rule by law, freedom and human rights in China.

Will Armed Struggles Be Waged?

Question: If you will not use violence and the CPC will not step down from the stage of its own accord, what are you going to do then? Will you wage armed struggles against it?

Answer: Poland's Solidarity trade union has provided us with a very good example. It is the first spontaneous and powerful people's organization in the socialist countries. Although it is at a low tide now, it has provided a very good example for, and has greatly encouraged the people in various countries who are striving for democracy, rule by law, freedom and human rights. At present, the main job for us in China is to propagate and encourage democratic ideas among the masses so that the people can understand the importance of democracy and can speak for themselves and solve their own problems.

We are convinced that the day will certainly come when the people, who have understood the importance of democracy, stand up and speak for themselves and master their own destiny just like in the Tiananmen incident. It will be of no use to send a whole division or a whole army of troops to suppress it. However, at the present stage, it is impossible for "China Spring" to carry out armed struggles or to engage in violent activities aiming at overthrowing a certain political power. What we are going to do is to strive for democracy, rule by law, freedom and human rights.

Will It Be Developed Into a Political Party?

Question: Will the movement of "China Spring" be developed into a political party?

Answer: "China Spring" has hoisted the great banner of China's democratic movement for only 2 months. The whole movement is just at an embryo stage. The main task we have considered for the present stage is to do a good job of publicizing democratic ideas. We have not yet taken into consideration such questions as organizing a political party. If we had been called the China Spring Party instead of "China Spring" democratic movement, I am afraid that all of you would probably not have attended this press conference, and that we could not have enjoyed wide support from so many compatriots both at home and abroad. What we are thinking of is how to do a good job in China's democratic movement.

Question: Will you organize a political party in the future?

Answer: Everything is developed from the initial to the medium stage and then from the medium to the higher stage, following its own course. At present our movement will be developed mainly by two steps. First, as was mentioned above, we have to do a good job of publishing our magazine so that our propositions and viewpoints can be publicized and our compatriots both at home and abroad can have a place to air their views and concern about state affairs. However, it is impossible to realize democracy, rule by law, freedom and human rights in China merely through the propaganda of a few magazines. We must strive to mobilize the people so that they can rise to speak for themselves and form a powerful strength. Once the people are mobilized, they can never be conquered by the force of any political parties. Second, we will promote the democratic movement through organizing and uniting our friends who cherish the same ideals and follow the same path. It is necessary to unite with all friends who agree with our viewpoints on democracy, rule by law, freedom and human rights so that a real strength can be formed.

Is It Supported by the CIA of the United States?

Question: Do you have any relations with the CIA? Are you supported by it?

Answer: Some people have said that we are backed by the CIA. This is nothing strange. Formerly, in mainland China, Wang Guangmei, wife of former State Chairman Liu Shaoqi, was also labelled a special agent of the CIA. It is not strange to be labelled by some people. In my opinion, one should not make assertions without grounds or facts. If anyone has said so, please show us the facts and evidence. I think the consciousness of the masses of people both at home and abroad is not so low as to believe such groundless rumors. They can distinguish between rumor and facts. We do not have any relations with the U.S. Government or the CIA.

Question: Where do you get your funds?

Answer: They are all from donations. Since we hoisted the great banner of the democratic movement, we have received many donations. However, our stand is: Not to accept donations from any political party or government, but only accept those from individuals and nongovernmental organizations. We have also received many donations from Hong Kong. Some of them were posted directly to the United States. An unknown reader sent us a check amounting to \$1,000 after he learned of our movement from a paper. We were also touched by some secondary school students in Hong Kong who sent us HK\$10 in an envelope. The donations come from various strata. We are now relying on these donations.

PRC OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR NUCLEAR PLANT TALKS

HK140232 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 14 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] A Chinese delegation led by vice-minister of water conservancy and power, Li Peng, arrived here yesterday to begin talks on the South China nuclear power plant to be built close to the Hong Kong border.

Chinese authorities gave the go ahead last December for the \$32.5 billion plant, which will produce electricity for both Guangdong and Hong Kong.

The delegation will stay here for between three and five days to discuss the project with government officials and representatives of China Light and Power and the British Ministry of Industry.

The political advisor, Robin McLaren, who was at the airport to greet the delegation, said the governor will meet Mr Li but would not take part in the talks.

Mr McLaren said the talks will be held at venues including the Secretariat, but gave no other details.

The plant is to be built at Daya Bay, about 70 kilometres northeast of Hong Kong, and is expected to use technology provided by British and French companies.

Last November Mr Li led a delegation to have talks with British Secretary of State for Industry Patrich Jenkin in London.

During a visit here in January Mr Jenkin said Britain would be willing to provide credits to China to buy British equipment for the plant.

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During a visit to Beijing later the same month he said detailed talks on the plant would be held soon which should eventually lead to a declaration of intent and the signing of a contract.

Mr Jenkin also said demand for electricity in Hong Kong would make the plant feasible.

Last October the governor said in Legco that Hong Kong would take power from China provided that "the cost is no greater than it would be if we provided the necessary fossil fuel-based generating plant in Hong Kong."

Environmentalists here have raised doubts about the safety of having a nuclear plant so close to Hong Kong, but the Chinese authorities have repeatedly issued statements allaying their fears.

Construction of the plant is expected to take five to six years to complete.



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